FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 SEPTEMBER 1984

Lebanon

Syrian Contacts — President Amin al-Jumayyil met with his Syrian counterpart Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus on 3 September, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The talks centered on problems with the security plan and with the situation in various parts of the country, the radio added. The summit meeting has not been reported by any monitored Lebanese or Syrian official sources, but Radio Free Lebanon cited a statement from the directorate general of the Lebanese President's Office on the meeting.

Meanwhile, PSP leader Minister Walid Junblatt traveled to Damascus on 2 September to hold talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Beirut radio reported. Junblatt returned to Damascus the next day with a representative of Amal movement leader Minister Nabih Birri in order to hold further talks with Khaddam, Radio Monte Carlo added.

Political Developments — Dr Elie Karami, deputy leader of the Phalange Party, is to fully undertake the responsibilities as leader of the party, following the death of former leader Pierre al-Jumayyil, according to a Phalange Party statement broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon on 31 August.

In a separate development, the joint liaison committee comprised of representatives from the Amal movement, Al-Murabitun, and the PSP agreed on 1 September to remove "armed parties" from the streets and to consolidate the unity of the three groups, according to a committee statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio.

Saudi Embassy — Saudi Arabia has withdrawn its diplomats from Beirut to protest the recent attack on its embassy, Beirut radio reported. However, an "authoritative" Saudi Government source cited by SPA stated on 2 September that the envoys were withdrawn because of "unstable conditions" in the city and in order to "relieve" the Lebanese Government of a burden with which it might not be able to cope.

Security Situation — "Violent clashes" erupted in Tripoli on 3 September following the "assassination" of an Islamic Unification Movement leader, the voice of Lebanon reported. Meanwhile, shooting along the Beirut-Mountain lines on 2 September resulted in two dead and eight wounded, Beirut radio reported. In Al-Biqa' valley, four Syrian soldiers were killed following clashes between Syrian troops and forces of the Hezbollah organization, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon noted on 3 September.

Israeli Raid Results — More than 80 Fatah "cadres and fighters" were killed in the recent Israeli air attack in Al-Biqa' Valley, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio reported. The attack was aimed at jails in which the Fatah members were being detained by the "traitor dissidents," the radio added. The radio questioned the lack of "serious resistance" to the planes by Syrian missile batteries and maintained that the "traitor dissidents and those who back and move them" are extending "free services" to the "Zionist enemy." A spokesman for the dissident faction denied that the group held any Fatah prisoners, terming the allegation as "lies, having no link with reality," AFP noted. The spokesman claimed that only 4 people were killed and 15 injured.

Saudi Arabia

Mecca Security — In a speech in Tripoli on 1 September broadcast by Tripoli radio, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi disclosed that a number of Libyan pilgrims "have swept or want to sweep" the streets of Mecca and "take control" of the mosque and "seize" such places from Saudi security forces. There are some "extremists" who threatened to "take control" of Mecca and destroy it, he added. He appealed to these people to cooperate with the Saudi authorities. Although monitored Saudi sources have not been observed to report such disturbances, "official sources" cited by AFP noted that Prince Tallal, King Fahd's brother, "unexpectedly cut short" a visit to Turkey on 1 September after receiving an urgent request from the king to return to Saudi Arabia. Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported that a "great demonstration and procession" of more than 200,000 pilgrims took place in Mecca on 1 September.

Algerian President — Fahd received Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on 3 September, SPA reported. Bendjedid arrived to perform the pilgrimage.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Hijacked Passengers — The passengers and crew of the recently hijacked Iranian airliner left Iraq on 4 September on board a plane chartered by the International Red Cross, INA reported. Three of the Iranian passengers and the two hijackers decided to remain in Iraq. The Iraqi regime "surrendered to the pressure" of public opinion and released the passengers on board the "commandeered" plane, IRNA noted citing an Iranian airlines announcement.

Siege of Iranian Ports — Iran has closed its oil terminal at Khark Island for repairs until 10 September, according to Gulf shipping sources cited by the 1 September issue of the Manama paper *GULF DAILY NEWS*. Referring to the siege of Khark Island and Iranian ports, Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz stated during a 3 September news conference in Paris reported by INA that the siege will continue as long as Iran "insists on pursuing war." In this regard, the Iraqi Navy commander stated that the Iraqi Navy had destroyed more than one-fourth of the Iranian Navy, including 170 vessels, according to INA citing the *BAGHDAD OBSERVER* paper. The Navy has also destroyed 70-80 percent of all "convoys" in the northern Gulf area, the commander added.

Musavi News Conference — During a 3 September news conference broadcast by Tehran radio, Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi stated that there is no possibility of a quick ending to the war, except for the downfall of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He explained that the delay in military operations is a result of "tactical and battlefront interests," and that "diplomatic and political moves derive from the results achieved by the war."

Afghanistan

"A number" of people were killed and "some others" injured in a bombing at Kabul International Airport by "treacherous elements" on 31 August, Kabul radio reported citing BAKHTAR. According to Afghan resistance sources cited by KYODO, 42 people were killed in the explosion, including a Soviet diplomat. The airport bombing coincided with other bombings throughout the capital that killed an "unspecified" number of people, the agency added. The clandestine Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan radio claimed that the "successful and huge explosion" proved to the government that its "dangerous conspiracy" in the country will result in "bloodshed, fire, explosions, and shooting." The radio denounced the sending of Afghan youths to the "dens of corruption" in Moscow.

President Babrak Karmal visited the scene of the bombing on 2 September and met with a number of survivors of the "inhuman crime" carried out by "enemies of the April revolution," BAKHTAR reported. Karmal told the injured persons that Afghans will not forget this action by "counterrevolutionaries at the instigation of Ziaul Haq's military regime — this servant of U.S. imperialism."

In a separate development, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost returned from the UN-sponsored indirect talks in Geneva with Pakistan, BAKHTAR reported. The foreign minister participated in the talks in a "constructive and positive" manner, showing "reasonable flexibility," the agency added.

French Diplomacy

French President Francois Mitterrand ended 4 days of a "private stay" in Morocco on 2 September, Paris radio reported. Although presidential aides would not comment on the visit, which was "shrouded in mystery," the radio maintained that "secret diplomacy" concerned the Chad crisis. In a related development, French Defense Minister Charles Hernu returned to Paris on 3 September after a 24-hour visit to Chad, Ndjamena radio reported. Hernu was accompanied by Mitterand's chief of staff, and they both met with the Chadian defense minister, AFP noted. Hernu later held talks with the Chadian foreign minister, who is acting president, according to Ndjamena radio.

Meanwhile, French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson departed Tunisia on 1 September after meeting with Tunisian leaders President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, Tunis radio reported. Cheysson conveyed a message from Mitterrand to Bourguiba, the radio added. Cheysson delayed his departure in order to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, according to diplomats cited by AFP. A day earlier, Cheysson had held talks with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted. Upon his return to Paris, Cheysson received his Iraqi counterpart 'Aziz on 3 September at the end of the latter's short visit, INA reported.

Libya-Morocco Union

Morocco ratified the African Arab Federation treaty with Libya following an overwhelmingly affirmative vote in a national plebiscite on 31 August, Interior Minister Driss Basri announced at a news conference reported by Rabat radio. Meanwhile, the Libyan General People's Congress approved the treaty on 1 September following the unanimous acceptance by the basic people's conferences throughout the country, according to a congress resolution broadcast by Tripoli radio.

Israel

Following the 2 September meeting between the Alignment leader Shim'on Peres and the Likud leader Yitzhaq Shamir, there was a feeling that "only a miracle" could save the establishment of a national unity government, according to Jerusalem television. In remarks broadcast by the television, Peres stated that the two leaders discussed the "disputed issues," which constitute "weighty obstacles" to forming a unity government. During a meeting of the Likud ministers, Shamir "firmly denied" that there had been any agreement with Peres, the television added. The main problems in the discussions revolve around the settlements issue and the distribution of ministerial portfolios. If the next round of talks fail, there will be "no other choice" but to hold new elections, according to the television.

Jordan

Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat returned to Amman after a "private visit" to the USSR, Amman television reported.

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PLO's Qaddumi Meets French Ambassador in Tunis

JN311824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met in Tunis yesterday with French Ambassador to Tunisia Gilbert Perol. He discussed bilateral relations with the ambassador who affirmed his country's intention to develop these relations.

Brother Abu al-Lutf received from the ambassador a letter from Claude Cheysson in response to Qaddumi's congratulatory cable on France's national day.

On another level, Brother Abu al-Lutf has declared French-PLO relations are still good despite some small differences. He said the relations between the two sides are characterized by continuity. These relations allowed France to play an important role following the Beirut siege and the Tripoli crisis.

In a statement issued by the PLO office in Paris, Abu al-Lutf expressed the PLO's hope that these relations will continue and develop in a way that serves the interests of both the Palestinian and French peoples. He also hoped France will play a role commensurate with its status and international reputation as a main element within the European community.

LE MONDE Cites Qaddumi on French-PLO Relations

PM311001 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Unattributed report: "France's Relations With the PLO Are Unchanged 'Despite Slight Misunderstandings'"]

[Text] Mr Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department, thinks the Palestinian federation's relations with France are "characterized by continuity," "despite some slight misunderstandings."

"The constant contacts we regularly have with French officials at all levels," the Palestinian diplomatic chief stressed in a statement to the press issued by the PLO office in Paris on Wednesday, 29 August, "allow us to believe in the continuity of French Mideast policy, based on the same principles which led France to play a role in Beirut (during the siege of that city by the Israeli army) and in Tripoli (northern Lebanon, during the clashes between Palestinian loyalists and dissidents supported by Syria) despite some slight misunderstandings."

"We hope," Mr Qaddumi added, "that these relations will develop in each side's interests to coincide with our hope of seeing France — a leading political element in the EEC and on the international stage — play a role in the Mideast in keeping with its international dimension."

Mr Qaddumi's remarks follow the statements made to *LE MONDE* by Fatah leadership member Khalid al-Hasan, expressing the PLO's disappointment with French Mideast policy.

'Arafat Arrives in Tunis From Jidda

JN011714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has arrived in Tunis from Jidda, concluding a tour of several African states, the YAR and Saudi Arabia. During the tour, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar discussed with the leaders of the fraternal and friendly countries the recent developments in the Palestinian arena, the current Arab situation, and the efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Meets With France's Cheysson

JN021723 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar met in Tunis yesterday with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. Our correspondent said that during the meeting, the two sides discussed the recent developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas. Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar expressed thanks for France's support of the Palestine question in all fields and on all occasions.

Our correspondent has said Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar asked Cheysson to convey a message to French President Francois Mitterrand. In his message, Abu 'Ammar thanks Mitterrand for the French stand supporting the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Our correspondent said Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar also thanked the French president and government for all the help extended to the Palestinian people and their revolution during difficult times.

The correspondent added that the message also dealt with some important issues on Palestinian-French relations and the situation in the Arab world and the Middle East, including the situation in the territories occupied by Israel in Lebanon, the Gulf war and the PLO's efforts to stop this war.

'Arafat Receives Turkish President's Messages

JN021714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received two messages from Turkish President Kenan Evren yesterday. The Turkish ambassador accredited to Tunisia conveyed the messages. Our correspondent said one of the messages deals with the trade and economic conference scheduled to be held in Turkey during the first half of November, and the other message deals with efforts being exerted by the Islamic Good Offices Committee to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war.

'Arafat Sends Cable to Vietnam Leader

JN031734 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of Vietnam's national day. In his cable, Abu 'Ammar expressed his appreciation of Vietnam's support for our Palestinian people's struggle. He also expressed his pride in the relations of consolidated struggle between the Palestinian and Vietnamese peoples and his concern for strengthening these relations.

Fatah Invites PNC Members To Attend Meeting

JN011908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Tunis, 1 Sep (INA) — The Fatah Central Committee has called on the PNC members to prepare for the 17th PNC session to be held in Algiers on 18 September [as received].

In a statement here today, a Fatah Central Committee spokesman affirmed Fatah's full commitment to the Algiers-Aden agreement, signed by the Palestinian revolution factions last July. The spokesman added that the Fatah Central Committee will not allow anyone to foil this agreement or hinder the convocation of the upcoming PNC session, which he described as historic.

The spokesman expressed Fatah's surprise and consternation at the so-called National Alliance stand, which is supporting the Syrian regime and rejects the Algiers-Aden agreement. The spokesman also denounced the alliance's campaign of threats and instigations. The spokesman pointed out that the Palestinian people will not allow this rancorous group of people to resume their plots against the PLO and its legal institutions.

The Central Committee hailed the Palestinian people's steadfastness inside the occupied territory, particularly the people of Umm al-Fahm.

In conclusion, the committee mourned the death of 81 Fatah strugglers and cadres in their prison in the Shtawrah area in Al-Biqa' in the wake of the recent savage raid.

The committee began a new series of meetings last night to discuss the Palestinian developments and prepare for the PNC meeting.

Fatah Central Committee Statement on Tunis Meetings

LD020101 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Unidentified correspondent's dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Movement, Fatah, has concluded another session of meetings in Tunis. The following official statement on the issues debated during the first round of these meetings has been issued:

1. The Algiers-Aden Agreement: The Central Committee received with appreciation and welcomed the principled stand expressed by various circles of the Palestinian people, inside and outside the occupied homeland, and in all parts of the diaspora; the extensive and [word indistinct] support for the Algiers-Aden agreement and the political and organizational lucidity it contained; and the firmness regarding the convocation of the PNC. They expressed the belief that commitment to the agreement and the convening of the PNC in accordance with the date stipulated in the agreement are (?part) of the implementation of the independent Palestinian national decision and a basis for belief and practical exercise in the struggle for national unity, which rejects any dependence, containment or interference in the internal affairs of the PLO. Commitment to the agreement and its implementation is the only practical sign of belief in (?organizational) democracy, which will not be achieved without [words indistinct].

The Fatah Central Committee, in view of its position and its national, popular and pan-Arab responsibility, affirms its full commitment to the Algiers-Aden agreement as part of its commitment to its conviction represented in its signing the agreement, and in the people of Palestine and its masses who welcomed and supported the agreement and considered commitment to it as a practical (?measure) for national unity and democracy, which makes the Central Committee declare clearly its commitment to the PNC's convening in September.

On this basis the Central Committee calls on all Palestinian popular institutions and unions to hasten to declare their position — which is committed to the PNC's convening — and urges PNC members to prepare to attend this historic meeting of the council despite outside pressures. Success in protecting Palestinian national independence, integrity, and legitimacy is an objective that must be achieved, so that all enemies of the Palestinian people may realize that the freedom of these people's will and their determination to continue the hard and difficult struggle are two matters not open to bargaining or debate. The national unity, which has faced all the U.S. and Zionist schemes hostile to our people and which has stood fast in the face of attempts by the Zionist enemy and U.S. policy to crush it, is able to confront anyattempts coming from any side.

On the basis of these pioneering mass convictions the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fatah, announces it will not permit any party to destroy the Algiers-Aden agreement or hinder the PNC's forthcoming session in Algiers in accordance with what was agreed in the aforementioned accord.

2. The coupists and the allies: The Central Committee has been following with disapproval and with hope and disbelief [as heard] the conferences and press and media statements made by the so-called Democratic Alliance; those who have sold their will to people other than their own and declared their opposition to and rejection of the Algiers-Aden agreement, who, furthermore, went so far as toinstigate trouble against our brothers in the Democratic Alliance who participated in the making and signing of the agreement, who escalated the campaign to the extent of threatening and accusing, treating the sentiments of our struggling people recklessly in the events of the Al-Biqa' and the massacres of Tripoli, and who brushed aside all national and democratic values when they incited people to return to the path of Palestinian infighting.

We are convinced our Palestinian people with their farsightedness and awareness will not allow this malicious group to return to plotting against the PLO and its legitimate institutions.

Our people have declared and are still declaring their welcome and support for the Algiers-Aden agreement, reached through the efforts of our Algerian and Yemeni brothers. Our people with their customary faithfulness will join us in rejecting the [word indistinct], which has come from the handful of coupists and their alliance, the so-called Democratic Alliance against our brothers in Algiers and Aden, and will stand beside the Fatah Central Committee and the Democratic Alliance in addressing a greeting of loyalty to the people and the leader of the people of the 1.5 million martyrs in Algeria and to the heroes of national liberation against British imperialism in Aden.

The Central Committee will not sink to the level of abuses, a standrejected by the struggle mentality and also by our people's tradition. So, despite all the wounds, the Central Committee, based on Fatah's stand of responsibility in the Palestinian arena and out of commitment to the Algiers-Aden agreement, calls on this body to engage in a comprehensive dialogue on which the Algiers-Aden agreement was based, whether this dialogue takes place in Algiers or Aden, knowing there is no contradiction or opposition to specifying the date of the PNC's convening and the agenda.

A similar dialogue took place before the 16th PNC session and continued during the session. The resulting harmony and success have become a democratic tradition (?since) the [words indistinct]. With this call, we invite all the member-organizations of the PNC and we ask all to rise to Palestinian national responsibility with all its national dimensions. We also open the opportunity for liberation from all kinds of dependency so that we can move together in the struggle for liberty [word indistinct] and true people's democracy towards the return, self-determination and the independent Palestinian state.

3. Umm al-Fahm: The Central Committee has been following the terrorist Kahane's behavior, his racist statements, and his murderous plan against the village of Umm al-Fahm. The committee has also been following with respect and esteem the brilliant steadfast stand made by our people in Umm al-Fahm and the overall support they have received in words and deeds from all our people and friends in the occupied homeland. The steadfastness and confrontation, which has become clear in its most brilliant forms in confronting the terrorist Kahane, constitutes a clear example of the Palestinian Arab mass will in freedom and organized confrontation. The will of the village of Umm al-Fahm prevailed because of its people's unity. This was the axis of the struggle of unity that became clear in the stand taken by all our people in the occupied homeland from (?Naqurah) to Ghaza. This will, which has triumphed on the basis of the lofty national unity, is another sign of the inherent capabilities of our people and of the explosive struggle will of our people, which is the [word indistinct] that will protect the PLO from the wanton folly and the adventurism of the bribed ones who are followers of a will that is not of the people of Palestine.

The Central Committee, while addressing greetings, gratitude and appreciation to our heroic people, announces that the era of struggle is everlasting until victory is achieved. It is a revolution until victory!

Algeria, PDRY Said To Favor PNC Postponement

JN021747 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Sep 84 pp 1, 21

[Hamadah Fara'inah dispatch]

[Excerpt] Preliminary meetings will be held in Algiers today to pave the way for the meeting of the Palestinian dialogue committee at the assistant secretaries general level of Fatah and the four factions of the Palestinian Democratic Alliance, in addition to the two observers from Algeria and the PDRY. The observers are Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat; and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Politburo and personal envoy of PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The main issue on the agenda is the PNC meeting, and today's talks will be decisive in fixing a venue and date for the meeting.

The Palestinian factions that are parties to the dialogue continue to insist on convening the PNC on the date fixed in the Aden agreement, that is, this month. The Yemeni-Algerian side, which has been supervising the dialogue from the very beginning and was a signatory to the Aden agreement, wants the PNC meeting postponed until a comprehensive dialogue can be held and all Palestinian factions take part in the PNC deliberations.

This Yemeni-Algerian position followed new developments concerning the Syrian and Palestinian National Alliance positions and the recent active contacts among Syria, the PDRY, and Algeria.

Informed sources affirmed to *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* that the factions participating in the dialogue are prepared to postpone the PNC meeting provided the postponement is for a definite period during which a national Palestinian dialogue can be held.

Jordan Palestinian Leaders Oppose PNC Meeting

JN031559 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Three leaders of the Palestinian National Action in Jordan have voiced their rejection for convening the PNC before a comprehensive national agreement is achieved. Ibrahim Bakr, former deputy chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has expressed his opposition to convening the PNC unless an agreement between all the resistance groups is reached. He also stressed the need to hold a comprehensive national dialogue on the basis of the Palestinian National Charter in order to achieve a national front between all the forces.

Bahjat Abu Gharbiyah, former secretary general of the Palestinian Struggle Front and a PNC member, has announced that convening the PNC in the absence of a number of groups constitutes a divisiveaction that must be confronted. He added that such a division constitutes a disaster for Palestinian national unity.

Yasir 'Amr, PNC member and former PLO Executive Committee member, has also announced that convening the PNC under the current circumstances is a grave mistake and will result in deviation and capitulation. He also held the parties attending the PNC meeting responsible for any harm to the national march that such a meeting will cause. He added that all Palestinian groups must reach agreement before the PNC meeting.

Sa'id Musa Discusses PNC, Assails 'Arafat

JN011555 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] In a statement to the Tunisian weekly *AL-MAWQIF*, Brother Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], one of the leaders of the Fatah uprising movement, has praised the Syrian national and pan-Arab stands. He said Syria plays an effective role in the region and forms the cornerstone of the Arab-Zionist conflict.

On the PNC, Abu Musa emphasized that whoever wants to attend the meetings of the PNC before comprehenisve agreement on all issues is reached will be held responsible for the split within both the PLO and the Palestinian revolution.

Brother Abu Musa defined the outstanding issues as follows:first, 'Arafat and his course of action as a symbol within the PLO; second, the political agreement; and third, the organizational agreement governing the future course of the PLO before the PNC meets.

Abu Musa spoke of the concern of the Fatah uprising over the unity of the organization. He said our aim is to maintain the patriotic line of the PLO — a line that opposes the plots against our cause. He pointed out that the PLO is the means by which we can reach our goal, namely, Palestine.

On Yasir 'Arafat's stands, Brother Abu Musa said: From past experience, we know 'Arafat does not respect programs and resolutions. He said: If the programs do not stop him, and if he abandons the national charter, what would he respect?

He added that 'Arafat has abandoned the PLO Charter and that he is continuously deviating from the patriotic line.

West Bank, Gaza Leaders Denounce National Alliance

JN020754 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Sep 84 p 2

[By Lamis K. Adnoni, staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Leading Palestinian figures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have deplored a decision by four Syrian-based Palestinian dissident factions to boycott the next session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and urged them to join a comprehensive Palestinian dialogue on the basis of an organisational agreement ratified by five Palestinian commando groups last July in Algiers.

These views were expressed in interviews with eight prominent West Bank and Gaza Strip personalities and which will be published later this week in Damascus by the Central Publications of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

A full text of the telephone interviews conducted by European-based correspondents of the PFLP's *AL-HADAF* and the DFLP's *AL-HURRIYAH*, a copy of which was obtained by the *JORDAN TIMES*, indicates representatives of the Palestinian people in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories think inter-Palestinian differences should be settled at the PNC, the Palestinian parliament in exile, in order to enhance the legitimacy of the Palestinian institutions and to maintain the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The eight personalities interviewed, who include representatives of various Palestinian popular institutions, condemned what they referred to as "divisionist stances" and voiced full endorsement for the Algerian-South Yemeni mediated agreement between the mainstream Fatah commando group and a four-faction "Democratic Alliance".

The "National Alliance," which includes the PFLP-General Command, As-Sa'iqah, the rebels within the Fatah movement and the Popular Struggle Front, has rejected the agreement, declared a boycott of the next PNC session and implicitly threatened the parties that will attend it.

The "Democratic Alliance" which groups the PFLP, the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front, reacted by issuing a statement reiterating its commitment to the agreement and determination to attend the next PNC session ignoring the threats by the Syrian-backed "National Alliance".

Mr Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the deposed mayor of Nabulus, called for endorsing the democratic dialogue as basis for solving frictions within the PLO and warned of a "return to the bloody conflicts among Palestinian factions. We condemn any attempts by any party to indulge the Palestinians into bloody conflicts... And we still consider the PLO to be the sole representative for the Palestinian people", he said.

Both Mr Wahid Hamadallah, the mayor of 'Anabta, and Akram Haniyah, the chairman of the Arab Journalists League, called on the "National Alliance" leaders to "stop issuing such statements which do not serve our cause and to join the comprehensive Palestinian dialogue".

They accused the "National Alliance" of adopting stances that "violate the principles of democratic dialogue and entrenches divisions and frictions. We view the PNC as the best place for conducting a democratic dialogue" Mr Hamdallah said.

The Secretary General of the General Federation of Trade Unions in the West Bank, Mr 'Adel Ghanim, Mrs Zuhayra Kamal, the head of the Executive Bureau of the Women Working Committees said that the "rejectionist attitude" endorsed by the "National Alliance" came as a shock to "our people in the occupied territories who were relieved by the Algerian-South Yemeni agreement which they viewed as a basis for the reunification of the PLO".

Palestinian observers in Amman believe that both the PFLP and the DFLP will use the interviews as a means of pressure on the

"National Alliance" and its Syrian-backers to change their position towards the convening of the PNC in Algiers next month.

The "National Alliance" demands the ouster of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and consequently "to liquidate the right wing line he represents" as a basis of a comprehensive Palestinian dialogue.

Yet all the personalities interviewed indicated a strong rejection of their logic by the "National Alliance" and demanded that any conflict should be solved through democratic dialogue.

"Our people reject blackmail, threats and pre-conditions for joining a comprehensive national dialogue", Mr Haydar 'Abd ash-Shafi, the chairman of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society in Gaza Strip explained.

"The leaders of the 'National Alliance' should give up their destructive method and join a global Palestinian dialogue," he added.

Although all the leaders interviewed were very critical of the "National Alliance" position yet at the same time they did not defend Mr 'Arafat or his policies.

In fact most of them expressed strong resentment of what they called "unilateral policies" by the PLO leadership, a view that implies an indirect criticism of Mr 'Arafat who has been repeatedly accused of taking unilateral decisions and actions by his foes and supporters alike particularly after his visit to Cairo last December.

"We hope the next PNC session will put an end to unilateral policies and enhance the collective leadership of the PLO", Mr ash-Shak'ah, who was very critical of Mr 'Arafat's reconciliation with the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, said.

Some of the figures interviewed agreed with the contention, endorsed by both the "National Alliance" and the "Democratic Alliance", that there is a need to counter "the right wing in the PLO".

But they said that the rejectionist stance by the "National Alliance" will play into the hands of the right wing. "The position of the 'National Alliance' will only serve the right wing tendencies in the PLO," Dr 'Azmi ash-Shu'aybi, the mayor of Al-Birah, said.

Bashir Barghuti, the editor of the West Bank weekly *AT-TALI'AH* expressed appreciation of the stance adopted by the "Democratic Alliance" to attend the PNC session and echoed the other leaders' demand to hold the PNC on its scheduled date.

Palestinian Military Council Meets in Tunis

JN031729 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Under Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] chairmanship, the Palestinian Higher Military Council held a round of meetings in the Tunisian capital today. The council discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena and the preparedness and fighting capabilities of the Palestinian forces. The Military Council decided to send an official request to the PNC chairmanship on the need to hold the PNC on its fixed date according to the Aden-Algiers Palestinian agreement. It stressed the need for holding the 17th PNC session at that time in order to confront the numerous challenges facing the Palestinian march of liberation.

Algerian-Syrian-South Yemeni Summit on PNC Issue

LD032237 Kuwait KUNA in English 1837 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tunis, Sept 3 (KUNA) — Algerian, Syrian and South Yemeni presidents [will] meet in Algiers September 10 to discuss how to overcome hurdles blocking a session for the Palestinian parliament in exile, tentatively due later this month, a diplomatic source said Monday.

The high level source told KUNA the tripartite summit was agreed on when Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met his Algerian counterpart in Algiers late last month.

The source quoted Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat as saying "PLO mainstream, Fatah, will accept to engage in a dialogue with all Palestinian groups before the session of parliament (Palestine National Council)".

But 'Arafat stressed "Fatah, however, would not accept that the proposed dialogue should dilute the idea of holding the council's session due for September 25", according to the source.

AFP: Al-Wazir Says 80 Fatah Members Killed in Raid

NC312007 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Manama, Aug 31 (AFP) — At least 80 members of Fatah, the main group of the Palestine Liberation Organization, held prisoner by Fatah dissidents, were killed Tuesday in an Israeli raid on a Palestinian base in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' plain, according to Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] deputy commander in chief of the resistance forces.

Abu Jihad told AFP in a statement from Jidda, Saudi Arabia, today that senior Fatah members were among those killed in the makeshift prison.

The Palestinian official placed responsibility for the "crime"on two dissident leaders, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Abu Khalid, for having jailed Fatah militants in a building vulnerable to Israeli air attack.

Abu Hijad said that "the Palestinian revolution will demand a reckoning" by dissident leaders.

The militants killed during the raid had been captured last year by the dissidents, Palestinian sources said.

PLO Radio Commentary

JN011852 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1636 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The hideous Zionist raid carried out on some positions in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' a few days ago has resulted in the martyrdom of more than 80 cadres and fighters of the sons of the Fatah movement who were detained in the jails of the traitor dissidents. What draws our attention is that the Zionist raid was basically aimed at these jails, and was not aimed at any other positions, despite the fact that other positions are more important strategic targets.

This issue raises very serious questions. Some of these questions are related to the lack of any serious resistance to the enemy's raids on these jails from the Syrian missiles batteries. Other questions are related to the enemy's precise knowledge of the locations of these jails and the persons inside these jails. Regardless of the answers to these questions, the traitor dissidents and those who back them are still extending free services to the Zionist enemy in its continuous hostile war against our people and hero fighters.

Our struggler people will not accept any propaganda justification or cheap exploitation of their martyrs who died in the jails of the traitor dissidents as a result of the rockets of the enemy's war planes and their destructive bombs. Moreover, our people ask:Why were those fighters detained in the dissidents' jails? Why werethey exposed as an easy target for the Zionist enemy's war planes? Our people ask these questions while knowing the answers. Through these answers, our people are aware of the level the traitors have reached. These traitors are tools for the miserable regimes.

Dissident Commander Denies 'Arafat's Men Imprisoned

NC011651 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, Sept 1 (AFP) — Dissidents from the Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) are not holding any of PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat's men prisoner, provisional dissident command member Samih Abu Kuwayk Qadri said here today.

The deputy commander-in-chief of the PLO forces, Khalil al-Wazir (also known as Abu Jihad), said yesterday that at least 80 Fatah members held prisoner by the dissidents had been killed during an Israeli air raid on a Palestinian base near the Syrian border last Tuesday.

Mr Qadri dismissed the allegation as "lies, having no link with reality."

He said the raid killed four and injured 15.

"Our movement is the target of barbaric enemy raids at a time when Mr Khalil al-Wazir and his partisans are thousands of kilometers (miles) from the battlefields," he said.

Qaddumi Protests to Perez de Cuellar on Kahane

JN311753 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The PLO has condemned the Zionist movement Kakh leader Meir Kahane's attempt to storm the Palestinian village of Umm al-Fahm, in northern Palestine. Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, sent a letter to UN Secretary General javier Perez de Cuellar in which he denounced the Zionist occupation measures against the Palestinian citizens who confronted Kahane and prevented him from entering the Palestinian village of Umm al-Fahm.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Remarks on Gulf War, GCC Reported

LD011803 Kuwait KUNA in English 1626 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 1 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, stressed Saturday that the GCC foreign and defense ministers conference will be held Sept 12, in Abha (Saudi Arabia). Shaykh Sabah said the annual meeting is in the framework of discussing the problems of the Gulf Cooperation Council and to coordinate between its members.

In a meeting with a number of journalists, Shaykh Sabah described the Arab League meeting scheduled for the end of this month in Tunis as "regular" and will discuss some of the issues tabled on the Arab arena and the league affairs.

The meeting will also discuss the results and activities of the Arab seven-member committee assigned to end the Iraq-Iran war, in addition to issues to be tabled on the agenda of the new session of the U.N. General Assembly. On the task of the Arab seven-member committee, Shaykh Sabah said the committee is striving for peace and denied that it has any other goals except seeking peace and stability in the Gulf area and ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Shaykh Sabah criticized the accusations levelled against the seven-member committee or the Arab Gulf states stressing that the committee and the Gulf states strive with all efforts for halting bloodshed to which the Gulf area has been exposed for four years and said these accusations are "unacceptable."

On international developments toward the Gulf war and the possibility of ending it, the foreign minister said there are several international and regional efforts to end the war including the UN, the nonaligned countries, the Islamic Conference Organization in addition to the Gulf efforts. He regretted that despite the numerous efforts Iran did not receive with wisdom and logic the peace initiatives.

The seven-member Arab committee will continue its efforts and Arab and international contacts for the sake of peace and stability in the region, Shaykh sabah noted.

The Kuwaiti official said that there is an intention to present a draft resolution to the UN during its new session to stop exporting arms to both warring countries Iraq and Iran and said the resolution calls for an end to exporting arms to the country which rejects implementing the UN decisions and fails to respond to the peace calls to end the war.

On the expected meeting between the GCC foreign ministers and the U.S. Foreign Secretary George Shultz in New York next October first Shaykh Sabah said that Shultz invited the GCC ministers to a working lunch to discuss the problems in the area and issues of concern to all parties.

Shaykh Sabah did not express any optimism towards developments in Lebanon and stressed that the Lebanese problem could not be solved from outside and the solution is in Lebanese hands. He concluded that the Lebanese justice and south affairs minister Nabih Birri's up-coming visit to Kuwait will take place after Qurban Bayram [feast of the sacrifice].

AL-ANBA' Interviews Foreign-Information Minister

GF021640 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 1 Sep 84 pp 5, 6

[Interview with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of information, by Muna 'Ali Salmin in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Muna] Is there any intention to increase the state financial support for the local news papers and magazines?

[Al-Jabir] The financial support extended by the Council of Ministers for the first time in June 1964 was increased twice, and the last time in November 1977. Financial support is the Council of Minister's concern. I do not know whether there is an intention to increase this financial support. The state is following the principle of rationalizing the rate of expenditure in light of the current local and international economic situations.

[Salmin] Is there any intention to open a commercial television channel?

[Al-Jabir] Perhaps the question is concerning the establishment of a television company, and not a commercial channel. If this is the question, then this matter was resolved by the Council of Ministers 11 years ago by rejecting the request for establishing a television company. Other similar applications also were turned down. I personally agree with this decision, and I am satisfied with the first and second programs from the state television.

[Salmin] How do you view the accusations concerning television inadequacy and repetition?

[Al-Jabir] It is obvious that any information organ, such as television, can be criticized, whether in Kuwait or any other place in the world, because it is impossible to satisfy the needs of everybody. It is not a disgrace that television should repeat some programs whenever neccessary, and they are not boring. We do not want any deficiencies. But if they do exist let it be at the smallest scale. We are striving to make the best, but perfection is only for God.

[Salmin] Frankly, is there any governmental negligence toward the Kuwaiti youth who intend to work in the information field? If there is, why?

[Al-Jabir] This is a baseless accusation. The ministry in particular, and the government in general, are exerting efforts to assimilate Kuwaiti youth into the information field. The ministry is always welcoming and encouraging the Kuwaiti youth — both sexes — to work in the ministry, especially in the radio and television organs. The ministry has occasionally voiced this issue. Is there anyone answering?

[Salmin] According to the announcement of the visit of Under Secretary Minister of Information Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad to three Eastern European countries; are there any new cooperation agreements to be signed with these countries? What is the importance of such a visit?

[Al-Jabir] There is a cultural agreement between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, signed in March 1967. There is also an exchange protocol project in the field of television and radio between the Kuwaiti Ministry of Information and the Soviet Union Television and Radio State Committee, which will be signed during the visit.

There is a cultural agreement between Kuwait and Hungary signed in July 1966. There is also an information agreement signed in 1979. There are also two other cooperation agreements: The first one was signed by the Kuwaiti Ministry of Information (television) and Hungarian television in April 1983.

The second cooperation agreement was signed between the Kuwaiti Ministry of Information (radio) and the Hungarian Radio Corporation in November 1981.

There is also a cultural agreement signed in October 1972 and a television cooperation agreement signed in March 1980. A tourism agreement was signed between the two countries in March 1982.

[Salmin] What are the important parties which cooperate and coordinate with the administration in the field of publications control?

[Al-Jabir] There are many parties which cooperate with the administration on publications control, for example, the Customs General Administration and the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

The Customs General Administration supplies us with all the foreign publications so that we may check them. The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs inspects the religious books supplied to it by the administration of publications control, and verifies their validity for circulation.

[Salmin] How is the administration in particular, and the Ministry of Information in general, dealing with foreign publications which oppose Kuwait and insult it?

[Al-Jabir] The administration has implemented the law of publications number 3 since 1961 which states that all foreign publications and local publications — books, newspapers, magazines, video and tape cassettes, etc — are subject to inspection by the control departments.

The foreign publications and pamphlets which oppose or insult Kuwait are to be confiscated and prohibited from entering the country.

[Salmin] How much coordination is there among you, the concerned parties of publications control, and the GCC?

[Al-Jabir] There is coordination among the GCC control administrations, specially since the meeting of the GCC control administration officials held last year. The most important decision reached was the exchange of control information among the GCC states.

SAUDI ARABIA

AFP: King Urges Prince Tallal's Return

NC011152 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Ankara, Sept 1 (AFP) — Prince Tallal Ben 'Abd al-'Aziz, the brother of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, today unexpectedly cut short a four-day visit here and returned home, official sources said.

Prince Tallal arrived yesterday for a four-day visit as the guest of the Turkish Minister for Tourism, Mukerrem Tascioglu. He left after a telephone conversation with his brother, the king, who asked him to come back urgently, the sources said. The reason for his return was not given.

Foreign Ministry Source on Beirut Embassy Staff Return

LD022034 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1910 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Jidda, 2 Sep (SPA) — An authoritative source at the Foreign Ministry, commenting on the return of the staff from the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's Beirut Embassy, has said:

In appreciation of the circumstances of the brothers in Lebanon and out of a desire to facilitate the affairs of those brothers who wish to travel to the Kingdom for a pilgrimage, the Government of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom decided some time ago to let the embassy staff in Beirut return to resume their work and duties and thereby make it easier for the Lebanese brothers by saving them the trouble of having to travel to another country to obtain the necessary visas.

The embassy staff were withdrawn earlier as a result of the unstable conditions in West Beirut at that time — conditions which were known to all.

Despite the criminal attack on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's consultate in Beirut on 24 August, the Kingdom did not withdraw its embassy staff immediately after the incident but decided that they should remain until their mission was completed.

Now that they have carried out their duties and issued visas for those Lebanese brothers desiring to come on the pilgrimage — the last date of accepting applications for these visas was 27 August — the Saudi Arabian Government decided that they should come home as long as the conditions of security remain unchanged.

This decision was also made to make sure that members of the embassy staff would not be killed, particularly as they have been threatened with death, and to relieve the Lebanese Government from a burden which might be beyond its ability to cope with in the current circumstances.

We are looking forward to the day when security and stability returns to all the soil of Lebanon. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will continue to play its well-known leading role to bring the brothers together and realize accord, and to support Lebanon at all levels to safeguard its independence and the safety of its territory.

King Fahd Addresses Pilgrims, Muslims

LD012357 Riyadh SPA in English 1920 GMT 1 Sep 84

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Mecca, Sept 1, SPA — Saudi Arabia will go ahead with its set targets emerging from its policy which is aiming at giving supremacy to the word of God and divine faith and ensuring justice everywhere, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said here tonight. In a comprehensive speech to pilgrims and Muslims all over the whole world, the Saudi monarch urged the whole Muslim nations to abandon their differences and wars, stop bloodshed and unify their ranks and fully back the Palestinian cause. Their occupied [as received] the king also called for working out a collective strategy so as to liberate occupied Arab territory led by Jerusalem. Following is the full text of the monarch's speech on the occasion:

In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful; For hajj the months well known. If anyone undertakes that duty therein let be there no obscenity, no wickedness, no wrangling in the Hajj.

Welcome guests of God, praise be to God who has favoured us with the bounty of Islam and made us the best of peoples evolved for mankind, and peace be upon the last of prophets and apostles and all his family and companions.

Honourable brothers, peace be upon you from the cradle of the divine message, the place on which divine revelation descended and from which light has arisen and God, mercy, and blessing be on you in your departure of stay. Let we welcome you on your arrival to fold [as received] of the ancient abode as guests warmly received by your brethren in this city of security. We are united with you in amity and strings of our hearts are bound with yours in faith.

Here we are in the holy land, dear brothers, to meet one another with a testimonial of that there is no God but God and that Muhammad is the apostle of God, serving as the rallying cry which has for long united our ranks, joined our hearts in love and provided us with a common bond. This testimony is not only our starting point, but is also the fountain head of our strength. To it shall we hold fast when the time comes for us to proceed to meet our Lord in peace.

Brother pilgrims, we meet today in this blessed spot to perform the rituals of the fifth pillar of Islam, holding fast by rope which God stretches out for us and helping one another in righteousness and piety with our sights and hearts fully diverted towards the Lord of glory and majesty to fulfil his call and enjoy the shade of his mercy.

How pressing it is for us today on this great occasion to give a thorough attention to matters of spiritual and worldly interests to us and to recall our past in the light of our present and to look forward for a better future for it is a fact that the enemies of our nation have deployed their forces all around us and have started to hatch plots, foment troubles, breed ill feelings and set us against one another hoping by that to undermine our power and weaken our determination. These are the unholy ends they are trying to achieve but shall we give them the chance to achieve their objectives or shall we rather listen to the tenets and teaching of Islam which call on us to stand firm in the cause of God and make a good account of ourselves in an effort to consolidate our power and correct our journey along the path of guidance and right?

The victory is ours, as God says "if you will aid the cause of God he will aid you and plant your feet firmly."

Brother Pilgrims, in several parts of our homeland, dear brothers, the sons of the Islamic nation have long been at war with one another, war has taken a heavy toll and casualties in tens of thousands or even in the hundreds of thousands and all the victims are our brothers in Islam and faith.

The apostle of God, peace be upon him, says "illegal shall it be for a Muslim to shed the blood of another Muslim, encroach upon his will or honour, abuse him in any other way." How come therefore that we nowadays see one stabbing one's own brother in the shift [as received] and treating his blood, wealth and honour as fair game, is that not a sign of God's wrath and displeasure?

We would not have gone astray had we kept to the right path nor would have we been scattered here and there had we trusted in God in everything we did, but it is the way of God to examine our faith and put our conscience to the test he alone can decode the tricks of the eyes and that the hearts of men conceal. It is long overdue for us to do something and not to remain silent in the face of the enemies provocations, perfidy, high handedness and atrocities. Is it not time for us to wake up from our slumber and rescue our nation and precisely define our responsibilities? We are a peace-loving nation yet we firmly reject capitulation. Our religion indeed advocates toleration and affection yet it is one which sets a great store by right justice, power and dignity. There will be no little meaning in a life devoid of dignity or an existence without honour, verily honour belong to God and his apostles and to the believers.

The outcry of Jerusalem still rings in our ears and the calls for help by our brothers in the occupied territories still has its echo in our innermost souls. The enemy is still adamant and overbearing as ever, he sheds blood, kills innocent people and spreads mischief from one end of the land to the other.

On the other hand, the entire Muslim world has been labouring for years under anguish and torment waiting for something positive to emerge from the various conferences, initiatives, symposia and international discussions. But no grass-root solution had been reached to this tragedy or to the subsequent tragedies in Lebanon, in Iraq and Iran, in Golan, in Afghanistan and in elsewhere. As you are all aware, dear brothers what has happened is the result of disunity, loss of direction, lowly morales and failure to hold fast to our true faith. What I fear most is that we may have forgotten God and he has made us forget ourselves and therein is a tremendous trial from your Lord.

Brother pilgrims have not come here to preach or act as a guide for there are amongst you eminent imams, scholars, and leaders. It is merely a heart to heart talk made by a brother of yours who shares with you the same rights and the same duties. Having made this clear I may as well add that my words are set in absolute sincerity to remind you of and call your attention to the things which are conducive to the success of our plans and the achievement of our ends beside these words of mine are a message I trust you with and hope that you will transmit to our brethren and people.

It is my ardent hope that God who had made it possible for us to meet today as deputies fully dedicated to his obedience will bring our hearts together, send down tranquility and faith into them, purify our souls from spite and feuds, enable our eyes to distinguish right from wrong and guide us along the path of rectitude.

From this sacred place, let us all convey to the pilgrims among our brethren, wherever they may be, a sincere and pressing appeal requesting them to call a halt to all hostilities, abandon quarrel and be guided by reason and their own consciences.

Brother pilgrims, the Government of Saudi Arabia, which has been favoured by God with the honour of serving the two sacred mosques and has been enabled by him to mobilise all its potentialities and place them at your service so that you may perform your rituals in ease, would like to declare at this grand Islamic ceremony that it will not spare any effort to perform in the best manner it can, the same duties which it has been shouldering since the green banner flew over the bastions of the good earth, fluttering in the winds so proud of the message it signifies that of the oneness of God, like with Saudi Arabia will press ahead with its prescribed objectives, namely giving supremacy to the word of God holding fast to our true religion, establishing what is right, coming to the aid of the wronged party and the underprivileged, helping justice to be predominant and promoting peace, furthermore it will strive hard with the help of God and its brethren to bring brothers closer to one another, try to keep temptations of the soul tightly under control, rise above current events, overcome difficulties with wisdom and repel evil with what is better.

In closing I pray with you to God Almighty to accept our pilgrimage and prayers and help us emerge victorious from the battle against our enemies, so that the word of God will remain the highest, verily God is all knowing, all wise.

Peace be upon you and the mercy of God and his blessing.

'Responsible Source' Denies Oil Supplied to RSA

LD032125 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2053 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Jidda, 3 Sep (SPA) — A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has said that there is no basis of truth at all to a report carried by AP concerning a study by the American-Israeli General Affairs Society to the effect that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia secretly supplied South Africa with 67 percent of its oil needs in the period from mid-1981 to 1982, and that it is known that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia fully adheres to the boycott imposed on South Africa because of its racist policy and there is no better proof of the falsehood of the report than the source that the agency cited.

King Receives Algeria's President, Delegation

LD031404 Riyadh SPA in English 1210 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Jidda, Sept 3, SPA — His Majesty King Fahd received here last night Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and accompanying delegation. The royal audience was attended by Crown Prince 'Abdallah, who is also first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Sultan, second deputy premier and defence and aviation minister, members of the royal family and ministers. Bendjedid is currently visiting the Kingdom to perform the pilgrimage.

Sudanese Vice President Lands in Jidda

LD031038 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1058 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Jidda, 3 Sep (SPA) — Sudanese Vice President Muhammad 'Umar at-Tayyib arrived in Jidda this morning to attended the pilgrimage. He was met at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Turki al-Faysal and a number of officials.

'Official Source' Views Libyan-Moroccan Agreement

LD022158 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Jidda, 2 Sep (SPA) — In answer to a question on the attitude of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom toward the federation agreement between the two fraternal states of Morocco and Libya, an official source told SPA that the Kingdom has a clear political line which is well known. Among the most striking points in our foreign policy is noninterference in the affairs of fraternal and friendly states and respect for the will of these states and the agreements they conclude among themselves. There is also the Kingdom's constant desire to strengthen the ties and links which it has with all its fraternal states in the Arab and Islamic world.

In pursuing this policy, it looks forward with great hope to the day when all the leaders and heads of state of this nation can come together on the basis of united aims that emanate from our Islamic faith and which serve the nation, realize its hopes, and unite its blessed march toward the hoped for victory, God willing.

UAE

President Zayid Returns From Official Visits

GF031310 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Aug (WAM) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan returned to the country safely at 1330 [0930 GMT] today after official visits to Turkey, Tunisia, and Morocco. His Highness was received on arrival by a number of shaykhs, ministers, and senior officials.

Official Returns From Moscow Meeting

GF031145 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 3 Sep 84 P 3

[Text] Proposals for a representative office of Arab Chambers of Commerce and Industry or a joint Arab trade centre in the Soviet Union were discussed at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce which concluded in Moscow on August 31. This was stated in Abu Dhabi by Mr Samir ad-Drubi, adviser to Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who returned home on Saturday night after attending the Moscow meeting.

The meeting, he said, paid special attention to the problem of marketing Soviet machinery and equipment in Arab countries with training arrangements for national technicians. He said the role of national chambers of commerce in developing foreign trade of their countries was praised. Information on the roles of national and regional chambers were also exchanged.

The meeting proposed that the next meeting of the chamber be held in an Arab country next year. Representatives from chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture from Arab countries, including Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, South Yemen, Sudan and North Yemen, from Soviet foreign trade organisations and officials of the embassies of member countries attended the meeting.

Sikh Hijackers Returned to India

GF021728 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] The seven Indians who hijacked the Indian passenger plane Boeing 37 to Dubai International Airport on 25 August left the country today. Following is a statement issued by the UAE Government:

The seven Indians who hijacked an Indian passenger plane to Dubai airport last week left the country today. They were detained by the UAE security authorities for 1 week. An official source in Dubayy said that the United States yesterday officially refused to grant the seven Indians political asylum in the United States. The source said that the UAE authorities — which gave priority to the safety of the passengers of the hijacked plane — had declared during the negotiations with the hijackers when they asked for political asylum in the United States that such a demand primarily depends on the agreement of the U.S. Government, and that the UAE Government has nothing to do with this matter but leaves the decision on their request for political asylum to the competent authorities in the United States.

WAM has learned that the U.S. Government — which officially refused to grant political asylum to the seven Indians who surrendered to the Dubai security authorities after the hijacking of the Indian airliner Boeing 737 — had pledged to UAE officials that it will make endeavors with the Indian authorities to safeguard the safety of the hijackers and to ensure that they will not be tortured and their lives will not be endangered.

The Indian authorities have pledged to UAE officials not to endanger the hijackers' lives and to safeguard their safety.

WAM has learned today that the aircraft which flew the hijackers from Dubai International Airport is a private U.S. Boeing 707 aircraft.

PDRY

Defense Minister on Armed Forces, Red Sea Mining

GF311801 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] In a statement to ANA, Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, reviewed the stages of development of the Armed Forces, and said that the Armed Forces have occupied an outstanding position in their roles in the party and state since the national independence of the PDRY.

On the situation in the region, brother Brig Gen Salih Muslih Qasim told ANA that U.S. imperialism was neither satisfied with deploying the military fleets nor with its intensive military presence, so it resorted to laying mines in the Red Sea as a pretext to justify military interference. He added: At the time that we demonstrated our denunciation of such piratical acts, we undertook the necessary measures to preserve the security and safety of our territorial waters. Brother Brig Gen Salih Muslih Qasim pointed out that our relations with friendly countries are based on the principles of international solidarity and mutual benefit. This is the gist of the policy of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

He added that our country is linked with principled and constant ties with the countries of the socialist bloc, foremost of which is the Soviet Union. Within the framework of this relationship, there are firm relations between our army on the one hand and the armies of the socialist countries on the other. The brother defense minister lauded the financial support donated by the socialist countries to our Armed Forces which have resulted in the modern structuring of these forces with regard to the capability of possessing modern weapons and technology, in addition to the increase in military and political enlightenment.

Foreign Minister Receives Sudanese Envoy

GF021910 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, received at noon today Brother 'Umar Ahmad Yasin, Sudanese minister of state for Presidium affairs and envoy of Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. The Sudanese visitor handed him a written message from the Sudanese president for Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Foreign Minister Returns From YAR

GF021925 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, arrived in Aden today after a 3-day visit to YAR, during which he conveyed a message to Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Armed Forces 13th Anniversary Marked

GF011350 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces today celebrated the 13th anniversary of their establishment and the establishment of the military academy and school.

On this occasion a military parade and celebration was held at the Salah ad-Din military camp and was attended by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister; and a number of Central Committee members, ministers, high-ranking Armed Forces officers and students of the military academy.

Brother Salih Muslih Qasim delivered a speech during the military parade in which he pointed out that the celebration of the Armed Forces establishment anniversary is linked with the anniversary of the establishment of the military academy which has become one of the basic sectors in constructing the military.

He said that the Armed Forces have become a strike force in the hands of the party and are attracting more citizens endeavoring to work among its ranks.

Brother Salih Muslih said: Today we are celebrating the anniversary of our Armed Forces when our masses are further striving for and achieving successes on the path of celebrating the anniversary of the 26 September Revolution.

He lauded the Soviet Union's support for the Yemeni people and their revolution to resist imperialist conspiracies. He pointed out in this regard the practices of the imperialist powers with the complicity of local reactionaries and their military threats in a number of regions and neighboring waters. He said: The planting of mines in waterways and in the Red Sea is proof of that.

He pointed out the security and stability that our country enjoys and warned those who are conspiring against the Yemeni people through (?threatening of security) and affirmed that the Yemeni people are able to resist and foil all conspiracies as they did in the past thanks to the new life that our country and people enjoy.

He affirmed that the PDRY, under the leadership of the YSP, is keen to fortify security and stability in the region and maintain good neighborly relations with various countries of different social regimes.

YAR

PDRY Foreign Minister Arrives in San'a'

GF311751 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, the foreign minister of the southern part of our homeland, arrived this afternoon on a visit to the capital, San'a'. He will deliver a message to brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of our homeland, on issues of mutual interest.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency, Dr ad-Dali explained that during his visit, he will also hold talks with the brother officials at the Foreign Ministry on issues of mutual interest and on the latest developments at the Arab and international levels. He was received at the airport by Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign minister and secretary of the Standing Committee, and a number of other officials.

Delivers Message to President

GF011544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz Ad-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, conveyed a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to his Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of homeland, pertaining to consultation and coordination between the leadership of the two parts on issues of mutual interest and recent developments on Arab and international levels.

This came during the meeting of Brother ad-Dali in San'a' with brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih who handed him a reciprocal message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The meeting was attended by Brother Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign minister and secretary of the Standing Committee in the northern part of the homeland.

Departs With Reply Message

GF021818 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister, and member of the Standing Committee, today received Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Political Bureau, and foreign minister of the southern part of our homeland. The meeting was attended by Brother Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign minister, and secretary of the Standing Committee. The brother foreign minister of the southern part of our homeland left for Aden today after his 3-day visit to the capital, San'a'.

During his stay he conveyed a message to brother President Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland. The message dealt with consultation and coordination between the two leaderships of the two parties on many issues of mutual concern. In a statement to SABA' News Agency, he said that brother president secretary general gave him a reply message to his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He described his meetings and discussions with brother prime minister and brother foreign minister as positive and constructive. He was seen off by the brother foreign minister and secretary of the Standing Committee and the chairman of the unity office.

Reaction to Al-Qadhdhafi 1 Sep Anniversary Speech

Cairo Castigates Libyan 'Regime'

NC021421 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Commentary by Bahiy ad-Din Shu'ayb: The Libyan Regime Threatens To Occupy Holy Places]

[Text] Can any sensible Muslim imagine an Islamic state declaring to the world, during this blessed month when the pilgrims are preparing to stand on 'Arafat mountain, that its revolutionary forces are preparing to destroy Mecca and dominate the holy shrines? Can any sensible Muslim imagine that such a thing could happen? Celebrating the anniversary of its so-called 1 September, the Libyan regime addressed a radio appeal to its revolutionary forces wearing holy clothing asking them to cooperate with the Saudi authorities and not to carry out their intended revolutionary acts of occupying the holy shrines.

The Libyan regime openly declares these stands, which are inconsistent with Islam and with human values, and which constitute incitement to commit an ugly crime against the pilgrims to the house of God. There is nothing that could deter this regime from continuing its sin. Is there any greater sin than polytheism [shirk]? What the Libyan regime declared is actually a cheap manner of extortion directed against Saudi Arabia. It is as if the Libyan regime wants to finish what the Iranian regime tried to do during last year's pilgrimage season.

Saudi authorities prevented a Libyan passenger aircraft carrying Libyan pilgrims from entering Saudi territory last month after discovering weapons aboard. This means the Libyan regime was prepared to commit a crime against the Muslim pilgrims. We do not rule out the possibility that the yesterday's appeal is a signal to begin implementing this criminal plan, which is based on exploiting this holy month and the presence of criminals among the Muslims who only wear sacred clothing. The Libyan plots of interference in the domestic affairs of other states have gone beyond all limits of the imagination, and have become the main characteristic of the Libyan regime's dealings with world states. This regime's continued rule and its savage practices inside Libya, Africa, Arab states, the Islamic group, and the world at large have caused plotting, treason, and nonappreciation of international and political circumstances to become the characteristics used to describe this regime. This has led to this regime's downfall in the eyes of many, foremost being the leaders of liberation movements. The Libyan regime claims that it wants to safeguard these movements and that it defends their rights.

The Libyan regime's conspiratorial ways, naturally, have deeply involved it in suspect operations, which are more like mafia operations than the policy of a UN member state that respects international conventions and observes the rights of man everywhere. The Libyan regime's indulgence in plots against others has reached such a level that this regime dares to declare publicly to the world that it was behind the downfall of French President Giscard d'Estaing and U.S. President Carter, and that it was behind Ayatollah Khomeyni's assumption of power. If the Libyan regime rabidly lusts to commit all sorts of crimes so that the media may speak about it, then its recent incitement and base plots to disturb the sanctity of the pilgrimage rites, expose the guests of the house of God to savage attacks, and violate the sacredness of this holy day by committing acts of terrorism have gone beyond all limits. It is no longer acceptable for anyone to remain silent about this regime, which is a brand of shame on the forehead of Islam.

Paper Questions Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Ignorance'

NC030749 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *AL JUMHURIYAH* affirms that the attempt to attack Islamic holy places and to subject millions of Muslim pilgrims to danger cannot be tolerated or ignored.

In an editorial today, the newspaper comments on Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's speech on 1 September in which he explained that Libyan pilgrims had planned to storm the holy mosque in Mecca and to seize the prophet's mosque. He also tried to give the impression that he learned of this for the first time from reports he received from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Moroccan King Hassan II, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

AL-JUMHURIYAH describes these statements as strange and as deserving a second glance. It says an operation of such a magnitude as mentioned by Al-Qadhdhafi could not have been conceived by a group of individuals but was the brainchild of planning by state machinery. Al-Qadhdhafi's attempt to feign ignorance lacks logic and is closer to naivety than to sound thinking.

AL-JUMHURIYAH recalls that two Libyan planes which landed at Jiddah Airport were found carrying weapons inside diplomatic crates, and adds that Al-Qadhdhafi's statements are refuted by the fact that two Libyan ships were turned back at Jiddah after passengers refused to let their luggage, which contained weapons, to be inspected.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that given the strict security measures at Libyan ports and airports, it is illogical to believe these weapons were smuggled without the Libyan authorities' knowledge. The Libyan authorities therefore must have had some persons ready to use these weapons.

AL-AKHBAR Comments on Libyan-Moroccan Unity

NC020552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* says the world believes that unity between Libya and Morocco is only a part of the series of attempts the Libyan regime is carrying out to break out of the isolation it has placed itself in as a result of its practices and deviations from international law and legitimacy.

The paper adds in its editorial in Sunday's issue that Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had already made a number of unity attempts with Tunisia, Algeria, and Malta. There is also a unity agreement between him and Syria. These attempts have become part of the daily work of the Libyan regime so that the matter has become a joke in all the world's capitals.

The paper expresses its astonishment that Libyan-Moroccan unity is being concluded under strange circumstances full of contradictions which prove the impossibility of such a unity. It says observers believe that this unity is only a deal between the two sides by which Al-Qadhdhafi abandons his support for the Polisario Front — which is fighting Morocco for the independence of the Sahara state — in return for Morocco's recognition of the Libyan occupation of parts of Chadian territories, particularly the uranium-rich Aoussou region.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* notes that world political circles are waiting for the events that the region will witness and the consequences of this unrealistic unity between Morocco and internationally isolated Libya.

Abu Ghazalah Says No Mines Found in Red Sea Yet

NC021653 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, said that an independent agency affiliated with the Armed Forces will be set up to monitor the environment and prevent pollution, similar to agencies in advanced countries. This agency will monitor the ships that dump their refuse, scraps, and other things in the Gulf of Suez and regional waters. These ships will be fined amounts that could sometimes be equivalent to the ship's value. Abu Ghazalah said this in a statement to newsmen today after he inaugurated the No 11 main workshop for the vehicle department for the production of raditors and spare car parts.

Abu Ghazalah added: We are now holding contacts with the Ministry of Petroleum, the Suez Canal Authority, and some other ministries, to set up this agency within 2 years. This agency will comprise a number of helicopter squadrons equipped with special devices and special radio equipment. We have started setting up this agency and contracts are being concluded on the type of helicopters required.

Abu Ghazalah added: The search for mines in the Red Sea is continuing. He said that in some areas the search operations are 75 percent complete, in others 94 percent, and in some others 90 percent. He said: We cannot yet determine when the search operations will end because there are other factors that are not under our control, such as the weather. For example, he said, during the past 2 days there was a storm in the search areas, which prevented the minehunters from carrying out any search operations.

Abu Ghazalah said that a statement on this subject is issued daily and, thus far, no mines have been found. He added, however, when any objects are discovered, our divers join those of the states participating in the search operations to dive in to remove them. The only thing we found was the remains of a very old torpedo, which our divers destroyed.

Replying to a question on whether the search for mines will extend to the Sudanese border, Abu Ghazalah said: We do not expect anything in Sudan because the Red Sea is widest near Sudan and the water there is between 9,000 and 10,000 feet deep. No mines are expected to be found there, but this matter is left up to the Sudanese Government.

Abu Ghazalah extended his gratitude to all the countries participating in the search operations and whose teams will return to their countries when their tasks are completed.

Cairo on Libyan Involvement in Red Sea Mining

NC031418 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Commentary by Bahiy ad-Din Shu'ayb: The Libyan Regime Resorts to Terrorism as a New Method to Spread Confusion in the World.]

[Text] The Libyan regime has undoubtedly become very famous in the field of international terrorism. It rightly deserves this fame because of its sanguinary practices inside Libya and because of its hunting down of its opponents outside Libya with the aim of physically liquidating them. It also deserves this fame because of its criminal interference in the affairs of other states. The Libyan regime's embassies have become cells of organized crime. Therefore, we will not be exceeding the truth if we say that we do not rule out the possibility that the Libyan regime was behind the mining of the Red Sea and Suez Gulf. This regime's history of terrorism is the best proof of this. Evidence, indications, and facts confirm our view.

We can broadcast the text of congratulatory cables the Libyan regime sent on the mine explosions in the Red Sea. These cables contain evidence of the regime's involvement. We are, however, averse to such a method, which causes one to lose face. What we seek is truth and honesty in order for the Arab and Islamic worlds to realize what is being planned for them in the dark cellars of terrorism. The choice of the Red Sea as a field for a terrorist operation was very carefully planned to conform with the circumstances of the Gulf War. It was also planned in order to clarify the role the Libyan regime performs in supporting Iran against Iraq on the basis that President 'Ali Khamene'i is a cadre whom the Libyan regime is proud to [word indistinct].

We can sum up all this proof, which substantiates our view about the Libyan regime's involvement in mining the Red Sea as follows:

1. Iran failed to deal the great blow to the Iraqi forces after having talked day and night about the sweeping offensive for which it mobilized half a million fighters in order to crush the Iraqi forces and depose President Saddam Husayn.

2. In a desperate attempt, Iran shelled tankers loaded with oil from the Gulf states and then threatened to expand the war to the Gulf states. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, however, declared that they will not sit by idly and watch an attack on their territory. Saudi aircraft did indeed down two Iranian fighters in Saudi airspace.

To divert attention from this failure, the Red Sea and Suez Gulf were mined to spread confusion in this sensitive part of the world. We believe the mining was carrried out by specialized terrorists who received unlimited financial support and full cooperation from the Libyan regime, in fulfillment of its pledge to support the Iranian regime.

By virtue of the fact that pilgrims' vessels enter the Red Sea, the mining operation aimed, among other things, to spread fear and chaos during the pilgrimage season, giving the Libyans and Iranians an opportunity to carry out their terrorist operations among the pilgrims themselves, and therefore create difficulties for the Saudi authorities.

The Libyan regime openly declared that some Libyans are planning to attack the holy places. The Saudi authorities detained a Libyan aircraft which was carrying arms in addition to Libyan pilgrims. We must include the bombing of the Saudi Consulate in Beirut in the framework of this terrorist plan. In this regard, we can well understand the Saudi monarch's statement last week to the effect that the Kingdom's policy is based on not committing aggressions against others, and that it will not permit any person to violate its sea, air, or territorial space.

What must be clear to all is that some groups, headed by the Libyan regime, have become fully convinced that they cannot implement their plans through dialogue or open armed confrontation. Therefore, they depend on terrorist methods, for which they have recruited all international expertise in order to spread anarchy and shake stability in the targeted area and in order to implement their criminal plans on its debris.

Paper Scores Renewed Attempts To Move U.S. Embassy

NC020553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2147 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* says that President Reagan's declaration that he will use his constitutional powers to veto the proposal submitted to the U.S. Congress regarding the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem has not weakened the determination of the proposal's architects. They have offered to bargain over changing its text, making it nonbinding, and postponing a vote on it until after the elections in return for Reagan's abandonment of his opposition.

The paper stresses in its editorial in Sunday's issue that the U.S. Congress' return to the issue of moving the embassy with more seriousness and determination and in such a form is a clear attempt to embarrass President Reagan before the presidential elections in November. The paper says that even if the resolution is passed it will not be binding because the U.S. Constitution prevents Congress from interfering in the president's special power to direct foreign policy. However, the matter will remain a sword hanging, in a moral sense, over the neck of Reagan or any other president by the fact that the congressional recommendation exists.

The paper adds that if Congress approves the draft resolution, it might encourage other countries to adopt similar stands such as those adopted by Costa Rica and El Salvador. The movement to transfer [embassies to Jerusalem] will expand and the U.S. position will become more embarrassing with the passage of time until a sympathetic president comes along, gives the resolution a concrete form, and implements it, or until the demand for determining the status of Jerusalem in the Arab-Israeli negotiations is achieved.

The paper concludes its editorial by saying that this is a seed planted by Israel in U.S. soil without any rush to reap its fruit, but Israel is certain that it will reap the fruit one day in one way or another.

'Ali To Return Home After Al-Adha Holiday

NC021342 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will return to Cairo after the blessed Al-Adha holiday [6 September] from Switzerland, where he underwent some medical tests, according to a responsible source in the Cabinet.

Jordan's Prince Hasan To Visit in October

NC312010 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA) — Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan will pay a visit to Egypt in response to an official invitation. In its Saturday edition, the weekly newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* says the visit will take place in October.

Further on Hijacked Iranians in Baghdad

Free To Decide Destination

JN311549 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1516 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has emphasized that the passengers of the Iranian plane, which was hijacked during a domestic flight between Shiraz and Tehran on Tuesday, are Iraq's guests and will continue to be treated hospitably until they decide to stay, return to their country, or travel to any country they choose.

Replying to the Iranian Foreign Ministry's allegations that the Iraqi Government is refusing to return the passengers, the culture and information minister said today that Iraq considers the Iranian plane passengers free to make their own choice and that they were informed of this the moment they arrived in Iraq. He added that the Iraqi authorities will continue to take good care of the passengers and will give them the chance to visit all the places they want until they finally decide where they want to go.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim noted the intensive program organized for the Iranian guests during the past 2 days and today — a program which made it possible for them to visit the holy Islamic shrines in Karbala', An-Najaf, and Baghdad. The guests also toured Baghdad and acquainted themselves with its tourist sites and development landmarks.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim reiterated that the hijacked Iranian plane was not forced to land in Iraq by any means whatsoever, but was allowed to land for humanitarian reasons related to the safety of its passengers, as the plane's fuel was running out.

Red Cross Assumes Responsibility

JN011625 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1602 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 1 Sep (INA) — Iraq announced today that it had entrusted the mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross here to carry out the wishes of the passengers and crew of the hijacked Iranian airliner either to return to their homeland or to go to any country they want.

This came in a statement by an official spokesman of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry who added that this decision confirms the firm, principled, and humanitarian position which Iraq has been adopting during the war. He said this decision shows Iraq's good intentions toward the Iranian people who are afflicted with their evil, rancorous ruling clique.

The spokesman also said that this Iraqi position expresses Iraq's awareness of the real position the Iranian people are taking toward this war of aggression.

The spokesman pointed out that Iraq has shown special humanitarian care for the passengers and crew of the hijacked Iranian airliner, provided them with the best means of safety and reassurance, and treated them as respected guests disregarding the current considerations and war circumstances.

Iranian POW Camps Visited

JN021940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — The passengers of the hijacked Iranian airliner visited the camps of Iranian POW's today. They learned about the utilities and health services that the Iraqi authorities have made available to the Iranian POW's in their camps. The passengers, accompanied by the POW's, toured the various sections in these camps. They met with the prisoners and heard a briefing by one of them about the various amenities that the Iraqi authorities provide for them. He said that the Khomeyni regime started the war and did not care for the fate and future of the Iranian people.

One of the prisoners spoke about the children whom the Iranian regime pushed toward the war furnace. He said: Tell Khomeyni to stop the war so that we can return to our folks and people.

The prisoners asked the passengers to convey their greetings to their kinfolk, affirming that they are being offered all kinds of services in their detention.

Czech Released to Embassy

JN040815 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The passengers of the hijacked Iranian plane and its 11-member crew left Baghdad for Iran at 0610 today on board a Dutch plane that was chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The hijackers and three Iranian passengers remained in Baghdad at their request, as did a Czechoslovak citizen who was on board the hijacked plane. The Czechoslovak citizen was handed to his country's embassy in Baghdad through the Red Cross.

Iranians Leave for Home

JN040735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Sep (INA) — The passengers and the 11-member crew of the hijacked Iranian plane left for Iran at 0610 today on board a Dutch plane that was chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC].

Three of the 195 passengers and the hijackers of the plane, which was hijacked last Tuesday, did not leave on the plane at their request.

A team of 15 ICRC officials supervised the procedures that are usually taken in these cases. At dawn today — at around 0400 — the Iranian passengers were taken by tourist buses from their place of residence in a Baghdad hotel to Baghdad International Airport.

At the plane's landing steps, an Iraqi child offered flowers to the Iranian passengers as an expression of the love the Iraqi people harbor toward all peoples in the world and as a reaffirmation of Iraq's sincere desire to establish a just peace in the region. The Dutch plane is a DC-10 and has a 15-member crew.

While the Red Cross team completed the necessary formalities at the plane's landing steps, the Iranian passengers exchanged greetings with their Iraqi hosts, thanking them for the warm welcome they had been accorded since their arrival in Baghdad on 28 August. The Iranian children carried gifts that had been given to them.

A responsible source told INA that the Dutch plane will fly to Tehran over Syria, Cyprus, and Turkey without any stopovers.

The source added that the competent Iraqi authorities handed the ordinary mail pouch which was on the hijacked Iranian plane to the head of the ICRC team, and that neither the passengers nor their luggage had been searched from the time they arrived in Baghdad until they departed today.

The source explained that the necessary facilities have been granted to the Red Cross mission in Baghdad, that it was allowed complete freedom in contacting the passengers separately, and that no Iraqi official went on board the Dutch plane which transported the Iranian passengers. The source said that the competent Iraqi authorities had made the necessary arrangements to allow all the Iranian passengers to telephone their relatives both inside and outside Iran.

INA interviewed (Peter), head of the Red Cross team and head of the Red Cross mission in Baghdad. He expressed appreciation for the facilities the competent Iraqi authorities had granted to the Red Cross team. He said that the ICRC in Geneva will issue a statement on the Iranian passengers returning to their country as soon as they return.

It is to be recalled that a Foreign Ministry spokesman stated last Saturday that Iraq decided to allow the passengers and the crew of the hijacked Iranian plane to either return to their country or leave for any other country.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman also said that Iraq had entrusted the Red Cross mission in Baghdad with the task of assuming responsibility for the plane's passengers and crew and of carrying out their wishes.

Armed Forces Command Issues Battle Communiques

Communique No 1,574

JN311616 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Communique No 1,574 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 August 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious Iraqis, owners of rights, values, and dignity, are continuing their valiant defense of their cherished homeland and radiant future against the abominable Khomeynitte aggression. The results of activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units fired on a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield. killing or wounding nine and forcing the rest to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one hardware stockpile and two personnel positions were destroyed. Those in the two positions were killed.

2. Using artillery and various other weapons, one of our forward units fired on nine enemy troops opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield and managed to kill them all and to damage one excavator.

3. Our forward units pounded several enemy positions and artillery emplacements in the operational area east of Basra, killing four, wounding others, destroying one observation post, and starting fires in a number of enemy positions and equipment.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 August 1984

Communique No 1,575

JN011645 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,575 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of our victorious Armed Forces are continuing their brave operations at the front against the Iranian forces of aggression. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration east of Basra killing four and wounding others. While carrying out their duties in the prohibited zone in the same sector, our combat patrol units found a quantity of serviceable wapons.

2. Our forward units pounded a number of enemy vehicles and machinery in the northern sector destroying one vehicle and forcing the others to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 September 1984

Communique No 1,576

JN021550 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — The Iranian artillery shelled a civilian area in Al-Basrah Governorate this morning damaging a number of civilian establishments.

A military communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command here today said that during the past 24 hours, the Iranian forces lost one soldier killed and one vehicle, two infantry positions, one weapon emplacement, one observation post, and one hardware stockpile destroyed. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,576 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces have continued their heroic confrontation of the Iranian aggressors. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units attacked an enemy vehicle and a number of enemy personnel in the central sector killing one soldier and destroying the vehicle.

2. One of our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions east of Basra destroying one infantry position, one weapon emplacement, and one observation post.

3. One infantry position was destroyed in the northern sector.

4. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. The mean Khomeyniite clique shelled a civilian area in Al-Basrah Governorate this morning with heavy artillery damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 September 1984

Communique No 1,577

JN031626 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,577 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Armed Forces are determinedly standing along the front, proud of their great victories over the past 4 years of war and renewing their pledge to remain faithful to great Iraq and its triumphant leader Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn and to the principles of the 17-30 July Revolution. Frustration and ignominy will be the lot of the clique of evil and charlatanism in Qom and Tehran.

The results of the war activities for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our valiant forward units pounded a number of enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector killing eight and wounding others. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Three infantry positions and one observation post were destroyed.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions and a group of its personnel in the Maysan sector killing six, wounding others, and destroying four infantry positions and one hardware stockpile.

3. Reacting to enemy vehicular movements in the northern sector, one of our forward units opened fire forcing the enemy vehicles to flee the area.

4. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector after escaping from the tyranny of the unjust Iranian regime. They were all safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 September 1984

Rear Admiral Comments on Naval Siege of Iran

JN011042 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Sep (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Naval Force has stressed that Iran's acquisition of new vessels and frigates from some European countries will not alter the balance of power in the Arab Gulf. He added that this Western assistance to Iran will not save it from the great failure it has sustained as a result of the Iraqi siege.

In a statement to the English language *BAGHDAD OBSERVER* here today, Rear Admiral 'Abd Muhammad 'Abdallah, commander of the Navy and coastal defense, commented on reports that the United Kingdom will provide Iran with new frigates.

The commander of the Iraqi Navy said that the Navy has destroyed more than one-quarter of the Iranian Navy, a fact which has been confirmed by insurance companies and the world press. The commander explained that during the past 2 years the Iraqi Navy has destroyed more than 170 vessels, 100 of which have been identified by insurance companies so far, in addition to 2 frigates, 1 large escort vessel, several minesweepers, 6 boats, and a large number of lifeboats. He added that these losses made the Iranian Navy withdraw deeper into the southern part of the Arab Gulf to avoid any direct confrontation with the Iraqi Navy.

The Iraqi commander said that during the past 6 months, the Iraqi Navy carried out 10 successful attacks against Iran's Khark Island. He added that the Navy also bombed oil loading jetties, vessels entering or leaving the Kahrk Island terminals and its entrances, and also attacked all vessels in Bushehr and those on their way to this port.

The Iraqi commander said that the siege Iraq is imposing on targets 300 km off the Iraqi coast has made the entrances to Bandar Khomeyni and Khowr-e Musa a graveyard for vessels sailing in that area, an area which the world press has come to call the suicide straits. The commander also said that the Iraqi Navy has destroyed 70 to 80 percent of all convoys which approached this area.

Commander Says Air Force 'Prepared, Ready'

JN020633 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0545 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — The commander of the Air Force and air defense says that Iraq has drawn up the necessary plans to cut off all Iranian oil export routes and destroy Khark Island. He added that Iraq possesses the power and modern weapons to destroy the island at any time.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, published here today, the Iraqi commander stressed that Iraq is capable of striking at Iranian positions whenever it desires, adding that the Iraqi Air Force is both prepared and ready to decisively settle all future battles in its favor.

He indicated that Iraq continues to import the most modern weapons from various countries and said: The Iraqi Air Force has become so strong that it is also ready to support any Arab country without having its war activities affected by this support.

The Air Force commander warned that the Iranian rulers' insistence on continuing the war means that Iraq will continue to exhaust Iran's capabilities, strangle its ports, and strike at all targets deep inside its territory.

He emphasized that any future battle with the Iranians will be settled within a short time and said: The enemy will be destroyed, utterly crushed. He pointed out that the Iraqi leadership considers the Iranian Air Force as practically nonexistent and unable to regain its power. He wondered: What is the use of aid and stop-gap repairs if the main strength has been destroyed and the Iranian pilots' morale has weakened?

Tariq 'Aziz Pays Visit to France, FRG

For reportage on the visit to France and the Federal Republic of Germany by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, including his meeting with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, his press conference remarks in Paris, and his scheduled meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the 4 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Industry Minister, Delegation Leave for GDR

JN021055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1038 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — Industry and Minerals Minister Subhi Yasin left Baghdad this morning at the head of a delegation on a visit to the GDR. The delegation will attend the opening ceremony of the Leipzig fair this week. It will also acquaint itself with technological developments and possibilities of promoting bilateral cooperation in the industrial and economic fields in a manner that serves the two friendly peoples.

The delegation includes representatives of the Ministries of Trade and Minerals, Light Industries, and Trade.

Oil Ministry Official on New Pipeline Completion

JN021515 Baghdad INA English 1450 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — Under-Secretary of Iraq's Oil Ministry 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan was quoted Sunday in *HURRAS AL-WATAN* magazine as saying that the Iraqi oil pipeline across Saudi territories would be completed early 1986 with an initial capacity of a half million barrels daily.

Mr 'Alwan said the capacity of the pipeline would be raised to 1.6 million barrles daily. He said the project was to be turned over for execution to an international firm.

"Iraq has surpassed all problems and difficulties and it will restore its previous exporting position," he elaborated.

The Iraqi official disclosed that the Arab Gulf countries were consulting over new oil export terminals.

Prince Hasan Interviewed on Mideast Issues

JN312112 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1825 GMT 31 Aug

[Interview with Crown Prince Hasan by moderator Muhammad Amin of Jordan Television; Dr Kamil Abu Jabir, director of the Strategic Studies Center at the University of Jordan; and Mahmud al-Kayid, doyen of Jordanian journalists and editor in chief of the newspaper *AR-RA'Y*; carried within "Our Issues" program, in Amman; date not given — video recorded]

[Excerpts] [Dr Kamil Abu Jabir] Regrettably, the Arab position has not changed. Israel is occupying the whole of Palestine, in addition to other territories in the Golan and even in the Egyptian Tabah area. As you are following up the West Bank developments, can you give us an idea about the Israeli colonial operations which Israel calls the settlements? How far has this colonization gone?

[Crown Prince Hasan standing, pointing to a map] Allow me to refer to this map and to recall that the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have exceeded 174; that the land which is reserved for quote, security reasons, unquote, are 26 percent of the West Bank; and that the occupation authorities have confiscated 50 percent of the West Bank. During a short period of time we should expect this picture to be completed. In fact, I do not distinguish between those so-called moderates in Israel, who speak about the need to grant the Arabs their civil rights, and those who call for direct annexation. Both pictures are an integrated whole.

When we speak about the situation in the West Bank and Gaza, we must define what we mean by the issue of accumulated Arab rights, an issue which we have been raising since 1918 — that is, the right of Palestinian self-determination. In this matter, we agree with the PLO and most of the states that take a friendly stand on this cause.

[Mahmud al-Kayid] Since we are talking about the settlements in general, does Your Highness believe that the Arab position — the Arab reaction to Zionism as an ideological movement and to Israel as a settler entity — suffers from mistakes and shortcomings? In your opinion, what are these mistakes and shortcomings?

[Hasan] The founder of the Zionist state, Chaim Weizmann, said: Throughout history, the Arabs in general, both Muslims and Christians, treated the Jewish presence in a fair manner. However, he points out that the current struggle is a sharp, strenuous struggle between two nationalities. When we talk about the Zionist movement, we do not mean Israel alone. We talk about the Zionist affiliation of Jews and non-Jews who think of Israel as an entity in this region. They represent a school of rightist extremism.

I think we must make it clear that the evaluation of the other school which speaks of Israel as part of the Middle East region is based on respect of the stands of others. Although, what is taking place is now only in the form of statements, this school may represent the so-called free thinkers. Thus, we see polarization in this region between free thinkers and hard-liners. We also find this on the U.S. political scene. There may be a connection between what is taking place in the United States now and what is taking place in Israel.

[Muhammad Amin] Sir, do you believe there is a connection between the elections that took place in Israel and the coming U.S. elections?

[Hasan] What I would like to say is that Mahmud mentioned an important point, that of alternating between narrow-mindedness and liberal thinking. If we want to talk about peace formulas with these in mind, we must move the hardline and extremist stands closer to the reality of a comprehensive solution. When we talk about the United States at this specific stage, the pre-election stage, we find that everybody seeks to curry favor with the Zionist lobby in the United States.

We find out that even Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, rejects the Reagan plan, which was the last initiative by the present U.S. Administration. It is as if there is a political vacuum in the U.S. position at this stage and — maybe it is not a coincidence — also an Israeli political vacuum.

This stage of expectation, this transition period, this period of tension on the ground regarding our Arab and Palestinian sons and kinfolk inside the occupied territories, is a very dangerous period, especially since the Israeli elections produced, as we have seen, an extremist, hard-line school that calls for evicting the Arab people from their land. We find out that there is an agreement between the school, which is more flexible in Israel — the Peace Now school — with the Arab identity, at least among the 1948 Arabs, to reject and defeat such stands which are also rejected by the major parties.

['Abu Jabir] Sir, I understand from your speech that roles are being cast inside the Israeli movements, organizations, and parties, as if there is no difference between the right wing and the moderate parties. Would you give us your impressions and ideas on this subject?

[Hasan] Regarding the land and the Arab individual, we are all concerned about how to contain the dangers and how to assume our responsibilities at this late stage of the current problem — the problem of highlighting Palestinian rights. We met here with an international commission for the Palestinian heritage a short time ago. We find out that there is an agreement between the issues of spiritual heritage and the holy places and the daily practice of the Arab people's rights inside the occupied territory.

Regarding the two sides of the coin in the Israeli political school, nobody calls for recognizing Arab rights, because they fear that recognizing these rights and allowing the Arabs to exercise these rights will lead to an Arab independence from the settlements and from the current colonialism. At this stage, we must assert our call to the international community and the Security Council to assert to history, at least, the historical Palestinian right to self-determination. The call is based on a human dimension and a political dimension. We do not seek to improve the standard of living under the occupation, but we do seek to adopt the convincing first step toward an independent Palestinian identity and toward removing that occupation. Here we dispute with the announced positions of the Israeli parties, especially in the recent period.

[Amin] Sir, a short while ago you mentioned Resolution No 242 and the need to exert an international effort by which you might have meant the international conference on peace in the Middle East — a conference called for by more than one Arab country, as well as the PLO, so that the various sides to the conflict can take part in it. The process of negotiations requires two sides who agree to one principle, but in this case there is only one side. Is an international conference realistic if it is rejected by Israel and the United States, for example?

[Hasan] By the way, honorable brother, reference to the call for an international conference is not a reference to a Jordanian initiative or to an initiative by the seven states which toured the capitals of the UN Security Council states. These delegations enjoyed the support of some of these capitals but not the support of the Security Council when they talked about an international conference. Regrettably, this is due to the fact that we fall into the trap of the Israeli news media, which couples the call for an international conference with a call by the Soviet Union, which has supported Arab rights for years. We must remember that the Soviet Union took part with the United States in the 1973 Geneva talks. The Arab states also took part in the talks, and the Jordanian delegation participated at least in the opening sessions, bearing in mind that the Geneva conference did not go beyond the opening sessions.

We are now talking from a vacuum. It is true that the United States rejects an international conference, but what is also true is that the United States and Israel reject all political initiatives, including the Reagan initiative. [sentence as heard] In this stage of transition from one fait accompli to another, we must try to be constructive and give hope to the Arab citizen inside the occupied territory that he is not forgotten. With the confusing conditions under which we are living in the region, and perhaps inside the occupied territory and in Israel itself, we find that Jordan, as usual, is adopting a responsible stand in the face of challenges. I believe that a responsible stand at this stage is one that makes reference to the role of the third party, that is, the Security Council, in solving this complicated problem and containing what is taking place in the occupied territory.

A U.S. official talked about racial discrimination on a previous visit [to Jordan]. I told him clearly that the Arabs and Jews, or Israelis, cannot at this stage freely discuss a separate existence or reconciliatory formulas because the stage in which we are living has gone far beyond reconciliatory formulas. Therefore, the UN Security Council and the international conference are required at this stage to assume their responsibilities because human policy has a role at this stage. At this stage of our life we only see strategies — strategies of the Red Sea, the Gulf, and the eastern Mediterranean as if the human being, who is the cause of stability or instability, is totally absent from the picture. This is what really worries us.

[Abu Jabir] Sir, allow me to say that the Security Council and the international side are, in my opinion and in the opinion of the ordinary man, incapable of playing any effective role in the process of war and peace or in imposing any sort of logic on Israeli practices, whether on the ground or in the peace process. Therefore, I think that his highness the prince must have an alternative. Could you tell us about it?

[Hasan] I am talking about the UN Security Council as an instrument. Upon viewing the hot regions at this stage, we find that the Security Council and its members are interested in the minesweepers of various nationalities that are searching for mines. This is due to the fact that the oil fields pump their oil to the Red Sea. Thus, there is great interest in safeguarding oil sources and outlets.

We also find the Security Council members interested in finding other solutions in the Gulf region. There is a principled commitment to find a solution to the current Iraq-Iran war and the committee headed by Palme, the Swedish prime minister, is commissioned by the Security Council president to work for this. Naturally, there is a traditional interest by the Security Council in everything that takes place in the Jordanian and Palestinian arenas, as well as occupied Palestine, Lebanon, and the eastern Mediterranean, including Cyprus.

The Security Council is a tool. What is important is the role of the major powers. We do not actually know about the bargaining of the major powers at any future stage. However, we must recall that we have causes and rights.

As I have said, this could be a transitional stage. We been living through 17 years of occupation and more than 6 decades of this complicated issue. However, while this stage has become important with regard to the human dimension that I have spoken of — our peoples have legitimate aspirations just as they say they have legitimate aspirations in the U.S. and Israeli elections — we must also recall that strategies based on freedom of transporting oil from the Gulf to the world or from the Red Sea to the outside world should not lead to new forms of direct colonialism. We must recall our collective responsibilities as Arab and Islamic groups at this stage.

The Security Council may, as you have mentioned, have exhausted its role. Speakers and commentators are currently ridiculing the UN role. However, the international initiatives from 1973 to 1975, which led to partial withdrawals even in the occupied Golan, sought the approval of the Security Council, and subsequently a return to the required formula of a balance between the major powers in this region.

[Al-Kayid] Let us return to the issue of security in the Red Sea. There are mining incidents which are preoccupying the world and Arab public opinions in particular. Who is behind these incidents in your opinion? Which side, or sides, stands to benefit from these incidents?

[Hasan] I cannot say who stands behind these incidents; the countries directly involved have not yet discovered this. However, as for who stands to benefit — we see the Security Council member states represented by their flags and minesweepers in the Red Sea — I would like to recall that there are three oil routes. There are two oil routes, (?Al-Jubayl) and Yanbu'. One belongs to Saudi Arabia for exporting nearly 3 million barrels per day as opposed to less than 1 million barrels per day from Iran to the Arabian Sea. There are other oil routes from Iran to the Arabian Sea that are under development. This is a great deal of oil as well as the Qatari gas route. The third route may not start from (?Al-Jubayl) but from Iraq to Yanbu', which we have recently been reading about.

The transportation of this great amount of oil from a strategic area — from the Gulf to the Red Sea — means that a new interconnected strategic theater — the Red Sea-Gulf theater — has emerged. The extremist Israeli military school views this development eagerly and announces in its studies its intention to exercise its role as the region's policeman, and subsequently threatens Jordan's security. We note in this regard the idea of establishing the alternative homeland and creating an unstable situation in Jordan. This concept is closely connected to the fact that Israel has been able to create a new reality in the eastern Mediterranean to attract attention the past 3 years. This is one of Israel's priorities in reassessing its relations with the United States. Israel would tell the United States: I am your representative in this region and represent the strategic needs of the West. Subsequently, it will threaten Jordan as it threatened Lebanon. Here, we must point out the importance of our role. Along with our political assessment, we have a principal, legitimate role in intensifying our search for means of self-defense — legitimate defense. I believe that we must point out all aspects of intrinsic strength. Perhaps we can talk about this in another meeting.

The Red Sea is close to us. We are a littoral Red Sea state. I believe that this state of affairs will only lead to polarization and further intervention by the major powers as they did in the past within their narrow-minded concept of their own interests in the Gulf and the vast area beyond the Middle East.

[Amin] You said that Israel wants to transfer the conflict to the Red Sea. In light of Israel's ambitions and its attempts to create instability in neighboring countries — and maybe in Jordan — what is our role in confronting this?

[Hasan] As His Majesty King Husayn has reaffirmed in more than one meeting and on more than one level, particularly at the opening session of Parliament, our basic role, clearly defined by his majesty in his opening speech, is to warn and remind international parties of their responsibilities. We also seek a just and comprehensive solution.

While doing this, however, we also discuss a program with which the current government has been entrusted to bolster the Armed Forces with all means, emphasize the Popular Army's role and, God willing, overcome the difficult economic circumstances. I do want to speak about the economic dimension here, but I believe that we will overcome this stage in a certain period of time, just as the world will overcome the current stage of stagnation. We very much hope we will able to adequately manage our affairs in this very critical stage.

[Abu Jabir] You spoke about the strength of the domestic front, the Arab dimension, Arab economic integration, and the strength of the domestic front in Jordan. All these are important topics. Can you give us an idea about the issue of intrinsic strength in terms of protecting our kinfolk in the West Bank? How can we entrench their steadfastness? Do you have any ideas on this issue?

[Hasan] The call for a development strategy for Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories was made not long ago. A plan and a concept on this issue were submitted to different parties in our Arab region, in Europe, and the European group. We believe that backing the Arab inhabitants is a basic matter, but within the framework of a specific strategy. However, we must keep in mind that the Nabulus area is separated from the Jerusalem area, and the same applies all the other areas. The occupied land is being partitioned, and aid there is being rationed. The Israeli permanent UN representative in New York boasts that roads and electrical networks have developed under occupation. However, Israel develops only services which can benefit it and the settlement movement.

There is a Jordanian concept on how to bolster the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied territories. The Jordanian-Palestinian committee continues to work. However, what is important is that we continue the Arab political impetus for obtaining the required backing for such a concept at this stage if we want to avoid having bantustans or racist and tribal statelets like those created by South Africa.

[Abu Jabir] We have talked about the general situation and some aspects of the Palestinian cause. I would like to go back to the issue of the land and the subject of water in particular — Israeli ambitions in this subject. What is Israel doing now? Do we have any plan to confront this matter?

[Hasan] Unfortunately, the meeting which was held recently in Amman to discuss Arab rights to water and which was attended by Mahmud Riyad, former Arab League secretary general, was the first of its kind since the Arab summit in 1964. When we discuss the situation of Arab waters in general, we find that Israel is now exploiting 55 percent of what was agreed in the (Johnston) plan and in the Arab League plan. The Arab League adopted a plan in 1953, and in accordance with that plan Israel's share was 20 percent. The (Johnston) plan grants Israel 39 percent. Israel now is exploiting 55 percent of the Arab water from Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan. Syria is now exploiting only 7 percent, although the Arab League plan and the (Johnston) plan grant it 9 percent. Lebanon is not exploiting its share in accordance with the Arab League or the (Johnston) plans, although it is granted 2 percent. Jordan is now exploiting only 10 percent of its share although the (Johnston) plan grants Jordan 50 percent and Israel 39 percent, and the Arab League plan grants Jordan 60 percent.

The Arab-Israeli wars are water wars. The Arabs met at a summit level for the first time to discuss diverting the River Jordan tributaries. Today, we are unable to begin work on a collective water policy. Unfortunately, we see differences on water among Arab countries, not to mention the differences between the Arabs and Israel. This situation calls for more concentration on the Arab level and any other level to move the issue of water one step forward.

[Abu Jabir] Israel and its strategic and nonstrategic friends and allies leave us, as Arabs, in a continuing unbalanced state. We face one crisis after another. Jordan and the crown prince have a concept of what is taking place and of what will take place in the future. Would Your Highness explain to us your concept of Jordanian-Palestinian action, especially as it is related to the West Bank, and your concept on the Arab level?

[Hasan] The isolationist movement of the Israeli extremists — that is, the movement which rejects peaceful solutions by raising the slogan of racist Zionist narrow-mindedness — may lead to a closed isolationist movement in the region.

Whenever we talk about power, we do not mean a separate Jordanian power. We mean the power which mobilizes Arab resources behind a stand and a program of complete preparation.

We face the problem of wasted efforts. We adhere to the basic principle of searching for peace through the UN resolutions and the clear Arab right to self-determination in Arab territory. At this stage we must search for ways of force which are based on that fact that our multifactional community is rich. The Jordanian-Palestinian community is rich in resources and aspirations. The community which raised the banner of the great Arab revolution in 1917, and which raised the banner of one leadership represented by Ash-Sharif Husayn ibn 'Ali when he raised the banner of the national Palestinian movement in 1917, must remain cohesive. This cohesion reflects the standard of power.

At this stage, there are various interpretations and a tendency to move away from reality. I hope these frank words will influence the region's decisionmakers. Otherwise, we would adhere to traditional stands. I believe that this stage, be it a stage of war or peace, needs more preparation and courageous, objective, and sincere action. We must be optimistic over the present and the future. Our optimism is based on the sacrifices of our ancestors and on our just cause.

I believe Jordan is the center of intellectual radiance as well as the center of radiance for an obvious will that is represented by the leadership of his majesty the king. His majesty is the one qualified to talk boldly and clearly on the Arab, Islamic, and international levels about the issues of our people here and those under the yoke of occupation.

[Amin] At the end of this interview, we thank you for your views on the conflict in the region.

Al-Jumayyil Meets With Al-Asad in Damascus 3 Sep

VOL Views Summit

NC031658 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Lebanese-Syrian summit, which was held today between Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus, has given a new and strong impetus to political moves which aim to complete the security steps in the wake of inflexible stands that prevented the completion of the security plan.

The summit talks touched upon the government situation vis-a-vis the unstable stands of some government members, as well as upon the security arrangements in the south and current basic issues in Lebanon.

President al-Jumayyil is accompanied on his visit to Damascus by Army Intelligence Director Colonel Simon Qassis and Michel Samahah.

President's Office Statement

NC032004 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Directorate General of the President's Office has just issued the following statement: President Amin al-Jumayyil this morning visited Damascus, where he held talks with Syrian President Lieutenant General Hafiz al-Asad. The president returned to Beirut this evening.

Monte Carlo on Talks

JN031759 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[George Bashir dispatch from Beirut]

[Excerpt] Despite its secret nature, today's Lebanese-Syrian summit did not surprise the Beirut political and diplomatic circles. Contacts and consultations between Beirut and Damascus and between Al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil have always continued because of the dramatic political and security developments in Lebanon in light of the Syrian initiative and the intensive efforts to promote the salvation march to implement the security plan, restore legitimacy to various areas, and ensure peace and public security.

Since the secret summit between the two presidents 2 months ago, it was clear that obstacles would be placed to hinder its results. It was clear that those who would lose from this salvation march would create difficulties for it. Only a few days after the summit, Israel expressed clear opposition to the government's intention to implement the security plan in the mountain. The Israeli Government expressed its opposition to the plan of deploying the Lebanese Army in the mountain and along the Al-Awwali River. This came in an official Israeli statement. The Israeli Government warned the Lebanese Government against any pressure by the government or any other side to force the mountain to accept the security plan and the legitimate army.

This was the first issue that the two presidents discussed in Damascus today. They also discussed the issue of Iran's intervention in Lebanon's affairs — an intervention which became one of the main factors of chaos when pro-Iranian elements burned the Saudi Arabian consulate after ransacking it last week. This harmed the relations between Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. They will also discuss the problem of security in the capital and in other areas; the security arrangements with Israel; the status of the south, the north, and Al-Biqa'; and the ministerial situation which requires a deep-rooted change in the government so as to increase the portfolios, correct representation, effect a national balance, and, in some cases, limit double portfolios.

Official Lebanese circles today hailed Syrian-Lebanese relations, particularly the personal relations between Al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil, which should positively reflect on the two countries' relations.

Junblatt Visits Damascus, Meets With Khaddam

NC030717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] While reports say that a Lebanese-Syrian summit is forthcoming, Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, paid a brief visit to Damascus last night, accompanied by former Minister Marwan Hamadah and 'Asim Qansu, secretary general of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon. The three held a long meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. They then left Damascus for Beirut at dawn today.

Joint Amal-PSP Delegation Leaves for Damascus

NC031824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A joint delegation of the Amal movement command and of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] left for Damascus for talks with Syrian officials on developments in Lebanon.

Saudi Arabia Closes Embassy in Beirut 1 Sep

NC010524 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has closed its embassy in Beirut despite the Lebanese Cabinet decision to bring to trial all the security officials who failed to protect the Saudi consulate. It is to be recalled that well over 200 gunmen have attacked and set fire to the consulate in protest against the Saudi refusal to grant entry visas to Lebanese pilgrims.

The closure came in response to instructions given by the Saudi Foreign Ministry, which instructed the charge d'affaires and all embassy staffers to leave Lebanon.

Prior to his departure, set for Thursday, 6 September, Saudi Charge d'Affaires Abu Bakr Rafi' contacted the Lebanese Foreign Ministry and conveyed the Kingdom's decision made in protest against the burning of the consulate.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry is currently conducting intensive contacts to investigate whether the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will take other steps and suspend its construction aid to Lebanon.

Charge, Staff Leaves Beirut

NC011144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1135 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The Lebanese Foreign Ministry today received a letter from the Saudi Embassy in Beirut, pointing out that Saudi Charge d'Affaires Abu Bakr Rafi' and embassy staffers have left Beirut to protest the recent attack on the Saudi consulate.

Salam Comments

NC011515 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1409 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam left for the United States today on what was described as a private visit. Before leaving, Salam warned of the consequences of the Saudi diplomats' departure from Beirut and he called on the authorities to recognize the gravity of the situation. He declared that the Saudi diplomats' departure should prompt the authorities to take swift and firm action to deal with the security breakdown, which led to the attack on the Saudi Embassy. Salam said that the departure of the Saudi diplomats was highly significant in view of Lebanon's special relationship with Saudi Arabia and the outstanding services rendered to Lebanon by the Saudi authorities. He stressed that the authorities would be responsible for any failure to take appropriate measures specially in view of the statement released by the Saudi Cabinet.

Officials on Saudi Action

NC021146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Official attention will be focused on the issue of the Saudi Arabian Embassy, which has left its mark on Lebanon's Arab relations. Foreign Ministry circles, who refuse to be identified, said that Riyadh withdrew its diplomats from Lebanon to protest the Saudi Embassy incident 10 days ago. The circles said that Saudi Charge d'Affaires Abu Bakr Rafi' and other embassy staffers left Lebanon last Thursday as an expression of Saudi Arabia's protest over the attack on the embassy by a number of demonstrators demanding entry visas.

While official quarters are extremely interested in the effects of the incident and in the need to safeguard Lebanon's Arab relations with Riyadh, persons close to Prime Minister Rashid Karami have refused to confirm or deny press reports today that the prime minister will visit Riyadh in an effort to maintain good relations and to prevent any rift.

Persons familiar with Prime Minister Karami's thinking said that such a delicate and important issue must be dealt with patiently and out of the limelight, because Lebanon is very eager to bring about the success of any efforts in this regard.

The information media today mentioned the possibility of mediation between the Beirut and Riyad governments. Hammad as-Sid, representative of the Arab League secretary general, contacted the NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY this morning and commented on reports about the possibility of his mediation in the issue. He declared that the Arab League and the secretary general are ready to do everything possible to help clear the air between the two fraternal countries.

KUNA Reports Explosion in Libyan Embassy Building

LD040916 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0816 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Beirut, 4 Sep (KUNA) — The competent security apparatus here is busily trying to uncover the "true" cause of an explosion last Sunday which was aimed against a building rented by the Libyan Ambassy in B'abda district in the eastern suburbs of Beirut to use as new offices.

Security sources told KUNA today that a total blackout was imposed on news of the explosion so that there would not be a scare among diplomatic missions which have opened new offices in East Beirut, following previous attacks in the western sector of the capital. The sources revealed that an explosive device was placed on Sunday in the ground floor of a building in B'abda rented by the Libyan Embassy for its new offices, and that the explosion caused only material damages.

Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut Receives Threats

NC031610 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Within the framework of the attacks and practices to which the embassies in West Beirut have been subjected, the Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut recently received numerous threats through telephone calls and messages. This prompted security organs to tighten security around the embassy building, and to cut off all roads leading to it. The Kuwaiti Embassy informed the Foreign Ministry of all these threats.

Council Meets To Discuss Embassies' Security

NC031645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting minister of the interior, convened a meeting of the national security council in his office at the Interior Ministry at 1000 today. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general; Interior Ministry Director General Samih as-Sulh; Public Prosecutor Camille Ja'ja'; Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, Internal Security Forces Director; Dr Jamil Na'mah, public security director general; Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Haj, Beirut military area commander; Ambassador Sa'id al-As'ad, Foreign Ministry protocol chief; and Beirut Police Commander 'Umar Makhzumi.

The discussions centered on the security situation in the capital in general, and ways of providing protection to embassies and diplomatic missions.

Jihad Caller Threatens 'Deadly Blows' on Saudi Arabia

NC031400 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A caller claiming to belong to the Islamic Jihad organization contacted REUTER and threatened to deal a deadly blow to Saudi Arabia in the heart of Mecca. He added that the Saudi diplomats' withdrawal from Beirut will not prevent dealing blows to the Kingdom.

Extraordinary Cabinet Session To Be Held 4 Sep

NC011414 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Although there were no political activities today, behind the scenes contacts continued.

After his 10-minute meeting with Prime Minister Karami today, Labor and Education Minister Salim al-Huss confirmed that the Cabinet's extraordinary session will be held this coming Tuesday [4 September].

Through the contacts held, it appears that discussion turned to implementing the northern security plan before implementing the mountain security plan.

Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran today cabled the Northern Area Command informing it of the appointment of Colonels Faruq 'Agha, 'Abd al-Hamid Kharbutli, and Yahya Ra'd as members of the military committee charged with drawing up a security plan for Tripoli. The plan will also include the port of Tripoli.

Beirut on Details of Security Council Draft Resolution

NC010530 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Contacts and consultations between Beirut and New York continued yesterday to follow up Lebanon's complaint to the UN Security Council. Diplomatic sources said that Lebanon is seeking a draft resolution providing for the following:

1. Ending the Israeli attacks in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

2. Implementing the UN and Security Council resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory.

3. Forming a UN committee to visit the south, western Al-Biqa and Rashayya to investigate Israeli practices and to formulate a report to the UN Security Council.

4. Respecting the Geneva convention regarding citizens under Israeli occupation in Lebanese areas.

5. Requesting Israel to cease its inhuman practices against the citizens in areas under its occupation.

6. Respecting Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Phalangist Political Bureau Issues Resolutions

NC311532 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Resolutions issued by Phalange Party Political Bureau, read by Political Bureau member Joseph al-Hashim in Beirut on 31 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] The Political Bureau held a meeting on Friday, 31 August 1984, at the house of Pierre al-Jumayyil in Bikfayya under the chairmanship of the Deputy Party Leader Dr Elie Karami.

The Lebanese Phalange Party, while stressing the continuation of the course of sacrifice and martyrdom to save Lebanon, in which Pierre al-Jumayyil believed, pledges the following to him and to the nation:

1. To get its inspiration from its founder's policy, his national and political course, and his declared firm stands that define the party's commitment to a sovereign, free, and independent Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders.

2. To confront all the dangers surrounding Lebanon [and threatening] to weaken it — soil, people, and institutions — which aim to partition [taqsimihi] or disemember [taqasumihi] it, and to continue the struggle to liberate it.

3. To continue to support the state's authority and legitimacy, and to extend full support for the president of the Republic, Amin al-Jumayyil, in the national salvation process.

4. The secretary general read Article 18 of the party rules, which stipulates that the deputy leader will undertake fully the responsibility of the leader.

Elie Karami To Attend Lebanese Front's Meetings

NC031451 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Phalangist Political Bureau decided that Dr Elie Karami will attend the Lebanese Front's meetings and that all ceremonies on the anniversary of the martyrdom of the late President Bashir al-Jumayyil will be held as scheduled on 14 September.

The Phalangist Political Bureau and the Central Council held a joint meeting today in the presence of Deputy Leader Dr Elie Karami and the members.

Birri Admits Obstructing Mountain Plan

NC311441 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] A peaceful strike was staged today in Beirut and other Islamic and national areas on the sixth anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two companions.

A central rally was held on this occasion at the Burj al-Barajinah School at 1000. Ja'farite Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan spoke at the rally, stressing the need for the unity of the Islamic and nationalist ranks to confront the plot, which is aimed at sowing sedition between the muslim brothers and sons.

Addressing the rally, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri said: The salvation of Lebanon and the south calls for the following:

1. Establishment of Lebanese unity on the basis of justice and the abolition of political sectarianism.

2. Lebanese unification with the Arabs, despite all that the Arabs have done.

3. Support for the national resistance in the south.

Birri stressed alliance with Walid Junblatt, all the nationalist and Islamic forces, and all honorable people, particularly those in Ma'rakah and Jibshit. The minister of state for the south said: I am a minister for the south and nothing else. The purpose of my coalition with the Cabinet members is to serve the south. He emphasized that the Ministry for the South was established to support the south. He said the allocations made to this ministry are earmarked for the Lebanese national resistance in the south and for the relatives of the resistance victims. Birri added: In the name of the Amal movement, I will charge the Council for the south with implementing the projects necessary to support the southerners' steadfastness. I will allocate 1,500 Lebanese pounds to the family of every person detained in the Ansar Camp.

Birri further said: The Amal movement will not fight in Beirut. It extends its hand to anyone who wishes to fight Israel. Regarding rumors about converting the 6th Brigade into a Shi'ite brigade, I say that this campaign is being waged because this brigade refused to destroy the southern suburb over the heads of its inhabitants.

Regarding attempts by some to sow sedition in Beirut, Justice Minister Nabih Birri said: Such anarchists are traitors even if they belong to the Amal. He then made this appeal: I want you to be aware of this sedition. During the absence of Imam as-Sadr, I will never permit any national harm to befall West Beirut.

Birri went on: Israel must learn the lesson of the Islamic and Arab dictionary. The Israelis must withdraw without procrastination. The armistice agreement alone can govern any withdrawals. They must realize that there will be no leniency with them at all and that Dilal Fahs and is brothers [who fell fighting the Israeli occupation] are the start of the road. Any attempt to depend on help from inside will fail. All of Lebanon will turn into a resistance force.

Concerning the mountain security plan, Birri said: It is not Walid Junblatt who is obstructing the plan for the mountain. I say frankly that it is I who is obstructing this plan. I bear the consequences for this action at a time when you are in a state of bereavement, Mr President, and at a time when we all are in a state of great bereavement. I am obstructing this plan because I do not accept that any security door be opened before the Al-Awwali road is reopened. We have accepted the security plan for Beirut and we will not permit any new fighting along the combat lines. We accepted this plan so that they [the Christians] may abandon Israel. We are prepared to accept any security plan that would take us to the south. The implementation of the mountain security plan should start at the coast and at the Al-Awwali.

Birri added: They [the Christians] are trying to set up a state in the Iqlim al-Kharrub region to serve as a barrier between the south and Lebanon. He said the object of the plan for Beirut [not further specified] is to create a schism in the 6th Brigade, which would affect Iqlim al-Kharrub and Sidon. This is the plot, he said.

Birri went on: The sectarian experiment failed on the governorate and district levels in 1943.

He said Imam as-Sadar wanted the Amal movement to be the movement of all deprived persons, without sectarian discrimination, in order to be united with the Arabs. He added that the Imam sought and is still seeking, while in his prison, full coordination for unity with Syria because he knows that the Arabs' gate [to unity] is in Damascus. Amal movement leader Birri said: The imam set up the resistance movement before the south was usurped and before he himself was kidnapped. He finally called for avoiding armed confrontations and urged all to ensure that the strike is peaceful.

PSP Holds Rally for Martyrs in Bayt ad-Din

NC021609 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1500 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] A big rally began in Bayt ad-Din at 1700 where Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt delivered an important speech on the occasion of lighting a torch to eternalize the martyrs of the mountain war and of the national uprising in Lebanon.

Thousands of citizens have been converging on Bayt ad-Din since this morning. They came from various areas to continue their national march and to stress their determination to continue the struggle in order to build an Arab, democratic, and unified Lebanon — land and people.

The streets of Bayt ad-Din are crowded with dozens of delegations, combat groups, and Progressive Scouts. The streets are filled with flags and placards bearing slogans by martyr teacher Kamal Junblatt and Walid Junblatt.

Units of the Popular Liberation Army — the forces of martyr Kamal Junblatt — and groups of the Progressive Scouts entered Bayt ad-Din Palace Square to the accompaniment of the PSP band.

A number of politicians and military figures arrived in Bayt ad-Din including Colonel Michel Fleutiaux, Commander of the French observers; Sinan Barraj, member of the Independent National Lebanese Grouping; Mahmud 'Abd al-Khaliq, deputy leader of the Syrian Social National Party; Fu'ad Salman PSP secretary general; a British Embassy delegation; Dayr al-Qamar Mayor George Dib; 'Asim Qansu; former Ministers Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah; Karim Murawwah; Ilyas 'Atallah; a delegation representing the social welfare establishment for the Druze community; Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov; Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; and a great number of tribal leaders, Lebanese Army senior officers, and inhabitants of the mountain area.

Junblatt, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Sharif Fayyad, commander of the Popular Liberation Army, and Anwar al-Fatayiri, PSP popular mobilization commissioner, lit the torch that was handed to him by Progerssive Scout Master Ghazi Sa'd.

Junblatt then delivered an important speech.

Junblatt Addresses Rally 2 Sep

NC021720 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1546 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Speech by Progressive Socialist Party, PSP, leader Walid Junblatt at a rally on 2 September in Bayt ad-Din on the occasion of lighting the torch to eternalize the martyrs of the mountain war and the national uprising in Lebanon — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Your Eminence the Shaykh [Mufti Khalid], Your Excellency the Prime Minister [former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss], and dear audience:

This is your torch, my leader and teacher, and our great martyr [Kamal Junblatt]. It is the torch of freedom, socialism, and democracy. It is the torch of the committed Lebanese Arab and national decision. This is the torch of the great national cause rejecting all forms of isolation and fascism. It is the torch of every officer, noncommissioned officer, and soldier who disobeyed the orders of the facist Lebanese and Al-Kata'ib [Phalange Party] regime and fell in the field of honor — the field of patriotism — in defense of the people.

It is the torch of the national brigades — the brigades of the people. It is the torch of Beirut, the Al-Biqa', and every other area. Bayt ad-Din belongs to you Bashir Junblatt [a long-dead Druze leader]. The era of the tyranny of history and generations has ended for ever. You monks of hatred in the vaults of Al-Kaslik are responsible for this tyranny. Remember that our god is the god of justice and right and that he is omnipotent.

Comrades in national Beirut and the southern suburb, comrades in arms and in the same trench and path, Nabih Birri, and Dr Salim al-Huss, all ideological and reactionary plots will be burned in Bayt ad-Din Palace. The uprising of national Beirut has destroyed the hegemony of colonialism, fascism, and imperialism.

Comrades in the Lebanese national resistance and kinsmen in the south, statements and words are one thing and the reality is another. We in the party have regrettably and very shamefully lagged behind the bandwagon of your struggle, torture, and sacrifices. Permit us, however, at least to greet you. The regime does not want you. It does not want to hear about you, nor does it want you to stay in the south. All talk about a security plan for the south or for the mountain is a mere waste of time if the regime has theoretically approved the principle of the security arrangements. There is a great difference between arrangements which would liberate the south and fortify it nationally and patriotically, and the isolationist arrangements linked with the imperialist and Zionist plans. I will say nothing more than I communicated in the message.

Oh Palestinian people, the procession of dispersion, torture, and detention has not yet ended. Let this torch be a pledge of loyalty to those who died fighting with us on all fronts from Sannin to 'Aytat. Let it be the torch of those who died in Sabra and Shatila, and in West Beirut at the hands of the Phalangists of hatred — the Lebanese Phalangists.

There are only two trends in the world — there is no third trend. There is the progressive trend and there is the reactionary trend. There can be no compromise between the two. It is a great honor to us that the great party — the Soviet Communist Party — should be on our side; on the side of the PSP and the Lebanese people. A thousand greetings to this mighty party and its great people.

PDRY Envoy Meets Birri, Extends Invitation

GF031320 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah Nasir al-Junah, PDRY charge d'affaires in Beirut, handed an official invitation from the YSP Central Committee Secretariat to Brother Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement and Lebanese minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs and minister of water and electrical resources and justice, to visit our country during a meeting with him. Birri promised to accept the invitation at an appropriate time.

Lahd's Army To Take Over An-Nabatiyah Security

JN040639 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A ceremony will take place today on the occasion of the Army of Southern Lebanon taking over security in An-Nabatiyah. Several Israeli soldiers and General Lahd, commander of the Army of Southern Lebanon, will be present.

Isrelis Hand Over Positions

NC041113 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1040 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Reports from the south say that the Israeli occupation army withdrew all of its military units from An-Nabatiyah and handed over the positions it vacated to Lahd's militias, entrusting them with preserving security in the town. Correspondents' reports say that the occupation forces removed their flags from buildings inside An-Nabatiyah and surrounding areas, and that units of Lahd's army deployed in the areas from which the enemy soldiers withdrew, namely in inner and main streets leading to the town.

Some sources pointed out that the Israeli withdrawal will continue for several days in order to hand over areas from which the Israeli forces will withdraw to 2,000 personnel of Lahd's army.

Condolences Conveyed Over Pierre al-Jumayyil's Death

Junblatt Meets Al-Jumayyil

NC011705 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Among the prominent figures who visited Bikfayya to convey condolences on the death of Pierre al-Jumayyil was Minister Walid Junblatt, who arrived at 1700, accompanied by Public Security Director General Jamil Ni'mah, former Minister Khalid Junblatt, Michel Samahah, and Akram Shihayyid.

Minister Junblatt conveyed his condolences to President al-Jumayyil, to the deceased's family, and to the Phalange Party. Then he met for 15 minutes with President al-Jumayyil.

Upon leaving Bikfayya, Minister Junblatt said: We share this tragedy and this grief of Amin al-Jumayyil. We hope we will all overcome not only the personal tragedy, but also the general tragedy in Lebanon so this government can really be capable of unifying the country based on the well-known national principles contained in the government's policy statement in order to restore Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

Replying to a question about who will replace Pierre al-Jumayyil, Junblatt said: I believe that the Phalange Party can present a replacement, although Pierre had a special historical position. This does not mean that as a party we were in agreement with the Phalange Party, but it must be admitted that the Phalange Party is a basic power in the Lebanese arena.

Birri Comments

NC021115 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Political and religious delegations and personalities continue to arrive in Bikfayya for the fourth consecutive day to extend condolences on the death of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. Among the prominent personalities was Minister Nabih Birri, who said:

[Begin recording] Lebanon has lost a symbol of independence, one of the trees of independence, an old oak tree. We may have disagreed on many things, but we never doubted for a moment his love and self-sacrifice for Lebanon. This great independence symbol is needed today, and we hope that we and his successor in the Phalange Party will, God willing, restore independence together through the liberation of Lebanon. Thank you. [end recording]

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message

NC011139 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has received the following cable of condolences from Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: Please accept my warmest condolences. I implore God Almighty to grant you and all the family patience, and to preserve Lebanon and its people as a strength to the Arab nation.

PRC President Cables Sympathy

NC021612 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] PRC President Li Xiannian sent the following cable to President al-Jumayyil:

I received with great pain the report about the death of your father, Pierre al-Jumayyil. I convey to you and to the family my warmest condolences and sincerest sympathy.

Accused Attacker of Libyan Diplomat Executed

NC040737 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The socialists yesterday executed Kahlid 'Alwan, who attempted to assassinate 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, the official in charge of the Libyan People's Bureau, last year. His corpse was brought back to West Beirut from 'Alayh yesterday.

Reports say the official authorities had detained 'Alwan, but he escaped from prison on 6 February. 'Alwan was a member of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party but had recently joined the Al-Murabitun. The socialists kidnapped him during the latest clashes with the Al-Murabitun in At-Tariq al-Jadidah. He was taken to 'Alayh, where he was court-martialed and executed.

Al-Ahmar Receives Soviet Charge d'Affaires

JN032020 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 3 Sep (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Socialist Party, today received (?Victor Bunafluk), charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Damascus. During the meeting, they reviewed the various means of cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU, particularly the procedures concerning the implementation of the cooperation program between the two parties.

Al-Ahmar Receives Lebanese CP, PFLP Officials

JN021254 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, received today Comrades George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, and Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau. Discussions during the meeting dealt with fraternal relations between the Ba'th Party and the two organizations. The talks also dealt with ways of bolstering these relations in mobilizing the abilities and forces of the Arab nation to achieve its pan-Arab, progressive objectives. Lebanese and Palestinian developments in particular and the Arab situation in general were discussed, as well as the role of national and progressive forces in confronting deviationism, designs, and capitulationist plans — plans within U.S. policy aimed at the Arab nation and at liquidating the Palestinian issue.

Comrade al-Ahmad affirmed the Ba'th Party's stand in terms of its constant eagerness to continue to bolster cohesion between Syria and the Lebanese and Palestinian forces and Arab revolutionary factions everywhere. He said: We are working continuously to achieve this goal. Syria adheres to its principled stand on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Syria will always do its utmost to acheive victory; restore rights to their legitimate owners; achieve Lebanon's security, stability, unity, and prosperity; and regain the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, particularly their right to return, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish their independent state on Palestinian soil.

Comrades Habash and 'Abd as-Samad both praised Syria's stand under Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad, who represents the principal pillar in confronting the hostile forces and foiling their designs. They agreed to continue their discussion of all formulas that will lead to mobilizing all efforts around Syria and its political line to achieve the Arab nation's pan-Arab and progressive objectives.

Junblatt, Baydun Arrive in Damascus

JN031912 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt and Dr Muhammad Baydun, Minister Nabih Birri's representative, arrived in Damascus this evening. They were received on their arrival by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, attended the reception.

Al-Ahmar Receives Eritrean Official

JN022053 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received Brother 'Abdallah Idriss, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Movement and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, the talks dealt with the situation in the Arab region in geenral, the struggle in the Eritrean arena in particular, and the Eritrean people's struggle for self-determination.

Brother Idriss praised the firm and principled stand of the Ba'th Party and its revolution in Syria under struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the party and the president of the Republic, toward the Eritrean people's struggle and confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist plans which aim to liquidate the achievements of the region's peoples and reimpose hegemony and control over its countries.

TISHRIN Links Palestinian, Lebanese Problems

PM311341 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 24 Aug 84 p 8

[Mustafa al-Faqir article: "Reagan's Plan Once Again"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush said the Reagan plan is still one of the mainstays of U.S. policy in the Middle East. "We will stand behind our vital interests and the interests of our allies," he added.

We will not discuss here Reagan's plan whose aims and objectives are hostile to our Arab cause and the Palestinian people's rights. However, stressing the "continuity" of the plan clearly indicates that the U.S. Administration did not abandon it and that Reagan is preparing for a new "liquidation" drive if he is reelected, particularly as he will find a response from Shim'on Peres and the Labor Alignment just as he will find a response from 'Arafat and certain known leaders.

This probably explains the tactics of 'Arafat and his deviant clique regarding readiness to negotiate with Israel. 'Arafat lets no opportunity pass without stressing his goodwill and readiness to recognize the Zionist entity in advance. As for the Arab reactionaries colluding with him, they have during the past months been stressing adherence to 'Arafat's "leadership" and his representation of the Palestinians. This is not out of love for 'Arafat but an encouragement for his policy with the aim of imposing him on the Palestinian people. As long as 'Arafat is "convinced" of the plan then they stand behind him, follow his steps, and accept what the "Palestinians" accept.

There is no doubt that the coming months will witness further activities by 'Arafat and the reactionaries to prepare the ground for suspect negotiations with Israel which, if they succeed, will lead to liquidating the Palestinian problem. This would also put the Palestinian resistance, particularly those who have not "lost" hope in the return of 'Arafat and his clique to the true and sincere Palestinian course, in a difficult situation.

It is natural that at the same time attempts are being made to undermine Syria's steadfastness and its position of rejecting all capitulationist plans. This is evident in the sabotage actions in Lebanon, such as we are now witnessing in the town of Tripoli, and the frenzied efforts to hamper reconciliation and create an atmosphere of instability and chaos in fraternal Lebanon. The statements by enemy leaders about continuing to occupy the south, maintaining a tense situation in the western Al-Biqa', and strengthening "Lahd's" agent army is part and parcel of this policy. The coming stage might witness intense pressure exerted on Syria by several parties in the area.

Bush does not conceal this when he speaks about the strong U.S. stand behind "its interests and the interests of its allies." To be more specific, we find no allies for the United States except Israel. As for the rest, they are mere agents who are anxious to serve it and advocate the "solutions" the United States proposes and which in fact only serve Israel's designs and expansionist plans.

Therefore, closing the file of Lebanese security is extremely necessary so that Syria, with the cooperation of all the sincere nationalist force, can devote itself to the other file, the file of Palestine which the Americans and the Israelis want to close in their own way by stripping the Palestinian people of their fundamental national rights just as they tried to do in Lebanon through the 17 May agreement that failed.

Decree Allows Cash for Expatriate Military Service

JN021218 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Legislative Decree no 9 exempting Syrians who are living abroad, except in Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq, from compulsary military service in exchange for cash payments, provided they satisfy the following two conditions:

A. If they are 35 years old and have been living abroad for not less than 10 years.

B. If they have attained an academic qualification of a doctorate degree or post-doctoral study and have been living abroad for not less than 5 years after attaining the doctorate.

The decree specifies a cash payment of $5,000 for the first category and $3,000 for the second. The decree will be effective for 1 year from the date of its implementation.

Peres: Unity Government Best Possibility

TA312113 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Interview with Shim'on Peres by Yoram Ronen on 31 August, place not given — videotaped]

[Text] Shim'on Peres was not worried after his talk with Shamir. He came out to the King David Hotel's swimming pool to catch a little sun in the company of 'Uzi Bar-'Am. Shim'on Peres, like Yitzhaq Shamir, knows that a national unity government is his only hope. He has no other alternative. He is convinced that he will succeed in overcoming the opposition within his party and prove that the upheaval in Israel's political map will not harm the Alignment or its partners. At the edge of the pool, Shim'on Peres saw the light at the end of the tunnel. Peres is aware of the danger that the absolute equality of forces in a unity government can cause paralysis and mutual neutralization of both blocs.

[Peres] In some things, yes, but some things, in a national unity government, bring advantages with them. First, it unifies the nation, or so I hope. More than any other government, this one bears with it such a hope and I have the feeling that many people, from all camps and all parties, would like to see a little more of people coming closer to each other in Israel. What is the second thing? There is no doubt that such a government would be able to cope more easily, in a more united way, with the terrible economic problems. We have a terrible economic crisis and there is no doubt that two shoulders are stronger than one.

[Ronen] But if such a government wants to begin a political initiative, let us say, with King Husayn, and the Likud, the Likud bloc, is opposed to it, then that initiative would be killed before being born.

[Peres] It cannot oppose an initiative per se, because it is written in the guidelines that we will propose to Jordan that it come to peace negotiations. We will make our own proposals; Jordan will make its own proposals, but if differences of opinion do arise, and there are differences of opinion — I am the last person to conceal this — we will have to work using the system of mutual persuasion.

[Ronen] Can you see a government in which Ari'el Sharon is a member, with the support of Yosi Sarid and perhaps Amnon Rubinstein and Shulamit Aloni, all these polar extremes, sitting together closely for 50 months?

[Peres] First of all, it is an interesting experiment. It is worth doing. But, basically, I have already said there are several issues I believe this government will work on well. First and foremost, the economic issue; our involvement in Lebanon; after that, openness on the issue of peace, despite the difficulty. I believe that such a government will find it more difficult to decide, but more easy to implement, because once a decision is made — and the decision-making process will be a long and protracted one — there will be people to implement it and it will gain broad support.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, MAPAM has announced that if a national unity government is established, it will not stay in the Alignment. Will you be the first prime minister in such a case?

[Peres] First of all, the members of MAPAM with whom we have talked have said they will recommend this to the MAPAM Center. We will have to wait and see what they say to the MAPAM Center and what the Center decides. The same thing applies to our centers, too. Until an authorized body decides, there is no formal decision. Basically, let us say that MAPAM is right. I say this: Mapam members should think that I may be right, or we may be right. I do not see how we can maintain the unity of a workers' movement if it is not based on the simple principle of freedom of argument and majority rule.

[Ronen] But MAPAM claims you have, in fact, turned into a second Likud. You have lost all the socialist quality.

[Peres] No, no, that is all nonsense, I am not prepared to argue about that. What have we changed? Have we changed our views regarding matters of society, economy, peace? I am not speaking about a dispute, which really is the least serious thing. We have not changed anything. But, we have been confronted with the election results. A new situation has been created and a solution must be provided, not for the parties, but for the country.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, What made you change your position on the matter of a rotation? You were very firmly against rotation and now you accept it.

[Peres] That is a question that refers to one clause from a complete package deal. Really, rotation is not the best solution, the most elegant solution there is, but we must look at the entire deal, the entire agreement, which also contains other details and I will not go into the details now, details that permit the establishment of a national unity government. Altogether, a national unity government means one party going halfway to meet the other. If each one insists on its own causes, there will not be a national unity government.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, to conclude, have you not considered the possibility of an early election as a possibility that is preferable to a national unity government, in which there is, nevertheless, the danger of some paralysis, of mutual neutralization.

[Peres] We did consider this. Let us analyze what an early election is. First of all, you have to throw the country into an election campaign for 3, 4, perhaps 5 months, with all the responsible people in the economy saying that the economy is really on the brink of disaster. It would be absolutely irresponsible to do that now. Now, if you tell me there is anyone in Israel, an astrologer or anyone else, who can tell what the results of the election would be, I would be very surprised. What if we have an election campaign and come out with a similar situation, do we hold another election? Maybe, if I were certain an election would provide a different picture. But to take a definite risk with dubious hope would, in my opinion, not be of any benefit.

[Ronen] Is a national unity government the lesser of two evils?

[Peres] A national unity government, in the current situation, is the best of all the possibilities. You can say it is the lesser of two evils if you incline toward pessimism, but in these conditions, with this map, with the national, social, and economic needs, this, in my opinion, is the right solution.

Rotation To Apply to Shamir, Peres Only

TA311629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir have agreed that the rotation of the premiership will only apply to them, not to other Alignment and Likud representatives. This has been learned by our correspondent on party affairs, Amnon Nadav. Our correspondent reports that the Labor Party and Likud are criticizing this, claiming that such an agreement harms democracy within the parties and problems will be created if Shamir or Peres cannot fill the post of prime minister.

Shamir, Peres Meeting Ends; 'Obstacles' Reported

TA021917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] After a 2-hour meeting, Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir said that there are obstacles on the road toward a national unity government, but they will continue their discussions. Shim'on Peres said that the disputed issues constitute weighty obstacles on the road toward a national unity government. Yitzhaq Shamir said there are severe obstacles, both ideological and personal ones. This evening, Shamir said, we discussed the main points of dispute. The two personages will meet again in the coming days. Our correspondent notes that Peres and Shamir did not set a date for their next meeting.

Shamir, Peres Comment

TA021937 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] The summit meeting between Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres ended about 20 minutes ago. The meeting lasted for about 2 and 1/2 hours and ended in a pessimistic atmosphere, without results. This evening it seems that the chance of forming a national unity government is slim. At the end of the meeting our political correspondent Yoram Ronen heard Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres comment on their meeting.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] Good evening. We devoted this evening's discussion to the disputed issues. We discussed the major topics on which we have differences of opinion and we found that they indeed constitute weighty obstacles to forming a national unity government.

We agreed to make another effort to overcome these obstacles. we will continue our contacts on this in the days to come.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Shamir, is the main obstacle in the personal sphere?

[Shamir] There are a number of obstacles. I do not want to weigh each obstacle. There are a number of them. Each weighs the importance of the obstacle according to his understanding.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, time is short. If you do not reach conclusions by the end of the week, do you believe this will mark the end of the efforts to establish a national unity government?

[Shamir] One should never despair of efforts. In any case, there is no desire to procrastinate.

[Peres] Today I have a very short statement to make: Mr Shamir and I discussed extensively the disputed issues and we found they constitute weighty obstacles to forming a national unity government. We will hold contacts to try to overcome them. [end recording]

Disagreement on Defense Portfolio

TA022006 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Report by political correspondent Yoram Ronen in the Jerusalem King David Hotel — live]

[Text] When the meeting between Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres ended a while ago, the feeling here was that only a miracle could save the national unity government. Some say that if it had been up to Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres, conclusions could have been reached. However, the Likud ministers did not facilitate matters for Yitzhaq Shamir today by demanding he not make a concession regarding the defense portfolio, that he not give it to Yitzhaq Rabin for 4 years, that he not make a concession regarding the rotation issue either, that the rotation should take place every year rather than every 2 years.

The Alignment, on the other hand, demanded that Shim'on Peres not retract the agreement, as they defined it, reached last Wednesday, namely that Peres serve as prime minister first and that Yitzhaq Rabin serve as defense minister for the full 4 years.

As we heard, Peres and Shamir promised to try again to form a national unity government, but the chances seem very slim this evening indeed. There are real difficulties and it is greatly doubted whether the two will be able to overcome them in the day or 2 left for the possibility of forming a national unity government and presenting it to the Knesset next week, as Shim'on Peres planned to do at the end of last week.

It seems now that both the Alignment and the Likud are now preparing for a last effort to establish a narrow-based government, led by either the Alignment or the Likud, as well as for a comprehensive public relations campaign in which each party will charge it was its opponent that foiled and torpedoed the talks on a national unity government.

A few minutes ago we heard that the major bone of contention between Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres concerned the defense portfolio. Shamir did not want to make the concession regarding Rabin, while Peres insisted that only Rabin serve as defense minister for the entire 4 years of the government's term. Another moot point, that which concerns settlements, was not resolved either. As for rotation, it seems that an agreement could be reached by Shamir and Peres. However, as we said, it is greatly doubted whether an agreement can yet be reached between Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir, so that we can only end this report the way we began it: Only a miracle can still save the national unity government.

No Negotiation If Shamir Forms Government

TA030547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres has informed Yitzhaq Shamir that the Alignment will not negotiate with the Likud about the establishment of a national unity government if the president gives Yitzhaq Shamir the task of forming the government. This has been reported by our political correspondent Schim'on Schiffer. People in the Alignment think that if there is no last-minute development, no unity government will be established. A decision on this must be made this week.

Our corresponndent Dan Eshel has learned that yesterday Peres rejected out of hand several proposals brought by Yitzhaq Shamir, which included alternating the premiership annually and questioned whether Shim'on Peres should be the first prime minister. He also requested prior agreement on the establishment of 27 settlements. Sources close to Yitzhaq Shamir have said he still wants to continue the contacts with Shim'on Peres in order to achieve full equality in the division of portfolios in a unity government.

Shamir on Coalition Negotiations

TA030632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by 'Oded Ben-'Ami and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in the studio — live on telephone]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] In a few minutes we will speak with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Before this, however, I would like to explain and trace the obstacles on the road of the coalition negotiations. Therefore I have asked our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer to join us. Good morning.

[Schiffer] Good morning.

[Ben-'Ami] Well, the last meeting between Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir was conducted by telephone at midnight last night.

[Schiffer] During the night, at almost midnight, Prime Minister-designate Shim'on Peres called Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at home and raised several points about issues that had arisen in their earlier talk. Last night the prime minister presented Shim'on Peres with the government's settlement map, a map according to which up to 30 new settlements have already been approved. He asked about the Labor Party's position on the timing of the establishment of these settlements. In a brief consultation held during the night by the Labor Party, it was decided that the party cannot immediately address the timing of the establishment of these settlements; rather these issues will have to be discussed by the government that is to be established, the unity government. Shim'on Peres informed the prime minister of this decision. As his confidantes tell us, he told him: We have gone a long way toward you, we will not be able to go further than that. Yitzhaq Shamir, so we are informed, at his meeting last night with Shim'on Peres announced that several new proposals should now be discussed regarding the future of a national unity government: rotating the premiership annually; determining who should be the first to head the unity government in accordance with the number of supporters that each party will bring to that unity government; appointing a deputy defense minister from the Likud, subordinate to Yitzhaq Rabin, who will be responsible for the settlement issue; and various other proposals.

[Ben-'Ami] Well, that is the conclusion from yesterday's meetings and now we are asking Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to come to the telephone. Good morning, sir.

[Shamir] Good morning.

[Ben-'Ami] Sir, there is a feeling that you may have gone rather further or faster than your colleagues, the Likud ministers. The concept of rotating the premiership was a Likud initiative and now it turns out that you, who actually made the proposal, are retreating from that proposal or, perhaps, retreating from its formulation.

[Shamir] That is not true. It is true that we preached about and supported the need to establish a national unity government. The rotation concept was not ours, it was floating in the air. We said this might be a solution. At the meeting I held with Shim'on Peres last Wednesday, he brought up a certain idea about rotation, which I accepted willingly, and I said I would take it to my colleagues. He asked me not to do so before he received his colleagues' agreement. After he had received his colleagues' agreement to his proposal and informed me of this on Friday, I took the proposal to my colleagues on Sunday and that is normal. That was yesterday. That is normal and reasonable, that friends should make various proposals for certain changes in that proposal. Therefore, it is impossible to say that we, as it were, changed our path and retreated from a proposal we made. At the same time, in the deliberations that have been held, in the meetings by the teams, political problems were discussed as well as everything connected with settlements in Judaea and Samaria and, inter alia, we said it would be natural and obvious that those settlements that the previous government had already decided upon should be established in accordance with those decisions, because government decisions must be honored. In our view, that was a minimal demand. I presented the list of those proposals at Mr Peres' request and when he phoned me yesterday evening, he asked me to clarify some sort of formulation that arose in a meeting between Knesset Member [MK] Shahal and Justice Minister Nisim. Because it was late, I have not yet managed to clarify that. I will clarify it this morning and I will see whether it can help. At the same time, I must say that those words recalled by Mr Schiffer — to the effect that Mr Peres had said "we have gone a long way toward you" — were not said on the telephone. In any event, I did not hear them. At the same time, I repeat that I still hope the lid has not been closed on the hope of establishing a unity government. The sides should not adhere to intransigent positions. Additionally, the Alignment should recognize that if it makes a certain proposal, this is not something sacred that cannot be touched. On the matter of settlements, the Alignment must understand that the Likud cannot agree to a freeze on settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, there may be a question here that will, within the next few days, in fact become the main one in the dispute between the Alignment and the Likud. The Alignment leaders claim that Shim'on Peres told them that, after presenting you with the conclusion [sikum] of his talk with you on Wednesday: There is a package deal between me and Yitzhaq Shamir; and in accordance with it, it was agreed that he will be prime minister for 2 years and Yitzhaq Rabin will serve for 4 years. Perhaps you would be prepared to clarify that point. Was there an agreement between you? Furthermore, there are some who claim that there are, as it were, written conclusions [sikumim] between the two of you.

[Shamir] No. Look, there was no agreement. That was a proposal that was made by Shim'on Peres. It is true that he used some sort of language as though it were not he who was presenting it, but he was the one who presented that proposal. To be more precise, he wrote that proposal on a piece of paper and I was presented with the proposal — the text of it — so that I could use that formulation in bringing it to my colleagues. There was no agreement between us. I repeat, however, that there is no need to adhere fanatically to any proposal or idea that was raised. We can certainly discuss the possibility of changes in order to come halfway to meet the other side. In fact, this was discussed only yesterday by the Likud, which was in accordance with the request by Shim'on Peres to wait until agreement on those proposals was reached in his camp. In addition, you must remember that it is not only that — the differences of opinion over the composition of the government, the form of rotation, and so on — that gave birth to the crisis that arose in yesterday's talks. By the way, I do not think that a crisis spells the end of that hope. The problem of the differences of opinion on the matter of settlement also arose — or became sharper — yesterday. We insisted and are still insisting on the development of existing settlements; the formulations that were offered to us regarding this point did not satisfy us. We must insist on this. We understand that in the next few years the emphasis on Judaea and Samaria will not be so much on the establishment of new settlements, but on the development of the existing ones and the expansion of the population. Government decisions must be honored. In accordance with Mr Peres' request, I gave him the list of settlements that should be and have not yet been established, even though they have already been approved by decisions of the government.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, at this stage, we would like to know what, then, is the next step? Has this put the lid on the talks for the establishment of a national unity government? The Alignment claims that, if you try to establish such a government, it will not conduct negotiations. What is the next stage? What is the next initiative?

[Shamir] Look, there are always changes, surprising developments, and changes of positions by the sides in negotiations. I hope the lid has not been closed on a national unity government. I think the Alignment must study the proposals I submitted to it yesterday. I think it should accept our position on the matter of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria and that will certainly permit the establishment of this government — a joint government — which is the current moment's need. I, for my part, am prepared to maintain all the required contacts and continue to pursue attempts toward the establishment of such a government.

Shim'on Peres on Coalition Talks

TA030730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Interview with Prime Minister-Designate Shim'on Peres by 'Oded Ben-'Ami and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in the studio — live by telephone]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Good morning, sir.

[Peres] Good morning.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you have a feeling that, after your telephone conversation with Yitzhaq Shamir last night, as well as earlier meetings, there is in fact no more room to speak about a national unity government? Are you in fact working toward the establishment of a narrow-based government and perhaps preparing for the decision to go to the president and say that it is impossible to establish a government in Israel at present?

[Peres] Well, I have the feeling that the negotiations have reached a deadlock on both planes, that is, the composition of the government and that of its contents, particularly regarding the settlements. The country is in distress, not only on the matter of the settlements. It is even examining its education budget. Food is no longer even being given in schools. There was a proposal to stop free education in high schools. The only thing that the new government will not be able to examine is the matter of the settlements. Everything can be reexamined from the economic viewpoint, even at this stage. I told Mr Shamir yesterday that we were absolutely shocked at the fact that there is a program for 26 new settlements, all of them in the Samaria area. We understand that there are government decisions, that they cannot be cancelled, but we proposed that the timing of the implementation of these decisions should be decided by the new government. Let us say, from hte Likud's aspect, this is valid at least in view of the economic considerations. From our aspect, it is also valid in view of the political considerations. Everything also depends on political positions. Just as we did not want to knuckle under to the Likud, as the phrase goes, nor are we prepared for them not to take our views into consideration. [sentence as heard] A national unity government is when parties attempt to compromise, not when one party tries to dictate a policy that contradicts that of the second party. I regretted that this proposal was not accepted. Last night I made another proposal to Mr Shamir, but, of course, we cannot enter a government, or create a government, on the basis of decisions in a different situation by a different government, in view of different election results. That is one thing. The other thing is that Mr Shamir and I did actually reach a full understanding on Wednesday on the main key to the composition of the government. As with the settlements issue, the problem here is also that it is impossible to establish a national unity government without equality and balance between the two main blocs. It is clear that no party will agree to enter a government in which, in advance, there is a majority built up against it. It is not a matter of seats, as people think. For instance, if one party enters a government in which it will be dictated to by the majority, it has surrendered all its ideology. Although the Alignment received 63,000 more votes than the Likud, we proposed equality in order to enable the creation of a national unity government.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, my colleague Shim'on Schiffer has a question on that point now.

[Peres] Go ahead.

[Schiffer] Mr Peres, where is the equality here? This matter is now being raised in such a way by the Likud leaders, that if it really turns out that in the end you go into the national unity government with less Knesset members than the Likud has, where is the equality here — as the Likud leaders argue — when the defense portfolio and the premiership are held by the Alignment?

[Peres] Look, that is the most ridiculous question I have heard from the Likud. After all, we are jeopardizing the integrity of the Alignment for the sake of a national unity government. So they tell us, you will pay twice. First, we should jeopardize the Alignment's integrity. After the Alignment's integrity is broken, we should pay a second price for its breakage. What logic is there in that? After all, there are election results. So, instead of respecting the risk we are taking — and I would like the Alignment to remain whole; we have worked on this for many years, and we have invested a great deal of work in it — they are saying, just a minute, you are taking a risk, and for this you will also pay again for the risk you are taking. After all, there are also election results. Now, to the matter of equality. After all, the main problem is the economic one. Nobody in Israel can accuse the Alignment for the deterioration over the past 7 years. What have they proposed? They have proposed that the Alignment should take the economic portfolio and the Likud should take foreign affairs and defense. This is not a matter of titles. This much should be understood: Let us say the prime minister and finance minister are from the Alignment. The prime minister, for the next 2 years, will need to deal mainly with economic affairs, because in a unity government the political initiative is half frozen. So this is what emerges: The Alignment enters taking upon itself the Finance Ministry, and by doing so it will be dealing with economic and social affairs at a very difficult moment for the country, and the Likud will handle foreign affairs and defense, including settlement and policy, upon which there is no agreement. Therefore I proposed there sould be a reasonable division. The prime minister should be from the Alignment, and I am aware that the prime minister will have to deal with economic and social affairs no less than political affairs; defense will be in our hands; foreign affairs will be in theirs; and the Finance Ministry will be held by the Likud. You must understand that composition.

[Schiffer] Mr Peres, in view of the nonagreement you are hearing from the Likud, what is the next step, then? What will you deal with this morning?

[Peres] Look, the president gave the task of establishing a government to me. It is my duty to do it and I am doing my duty with all the firmness and devotion possible. I very much regret. [changes thought, leaving sentence incomplete] I had very much hoped that a national unity government would be established. I think that is the the most correct solution. I also want to say, not to Mr Shamir, but to several people in the Likud: They cannot behave as though they had won the election just because they are saying so. The Likud dropped in the election. We emerged as the largest party. We went toward them in that we proposed equality, despite our edge. Now I will try, if it is possible, to establish a government that will cope with the burning problems. After all, we all hear news and see the situation. The economy is on the brink of collapse. What are they waiting for? Miracles?

[Ben-'Ami] Sir, will you establish a government, even a narrow one?

[Peres] If it is possible, I will even establish a narrow government.

Tehiya Might Participate in Unity Government

TA311935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Eli'ezer Waldman of Tehiya says his party has not ruled out participation in a national unity government, but this will depend on the guidelines of any such government. He was speaking after a meeting this afternoon with Prime Minister Shamir. Waldman added that the Tehiya might participate in a national unity government, though this will be determined by the settlement issue.

However, Tehiya MK Ge'ula Kohen says she is certain the movement will not support a unity government, since it is clear that Yitzhaq Shamir intends to give in on several issues. She says the Tehiya could not join any government that agrees to freeze Jewish settlements.

Religious Party Asked To Join Government

TA030915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The Alignment leaders are suggesting to the National Religious Party [NRP] that it join a narrow government under Alignment leadership, in the hope that it will be expanded afterward.

'Ezer Weizman is also attending the meeting that is presently underway between NRP and Alignment representatives in Tel Aviv. Knesset Member 'Uzi Bar-'Am told our correspondent Shalom Oren that his colleagues are explaining to the NRP leaders that there is no longer any hope of establishing a unity government.

Talks End

TA031020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[TEXT] The meeting in Tel Aviv between the Alignment and National Religious Party [NRP] leaders has ended. They will meet again the day after tomorrow. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the NRP is adhering to its position that a unity government must be established. The Alignment leaders proposed to the NRP that it join a narrow government led by them, in the hope that it will expand afterward. 'Ezer Weizman also attended the meeting between the NRP and Alignment leaders.

NRP Submits Compromise Proposals

TA031930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Report by Jack Katzenell — recorded]

[Excerpts] The Alignment and the Likud are each trying to convince the NRP [National Religious Party] that the other is responsible for the current deadlock in the talks. The Alignment hopes that the NRP will then be persuaded to join a Labor-led government even without the Likud. Labor even offered to (?even out) some portfolios for the Likud, should it agree to join later.

Throughout the day Labor kept leaking reports about how impressed the NRP was with these proposals. But the NRP leader Avner Sciaki insists that his party will not join a narrow coalition, and he believes that a national unity government can still be achieved.

The NRP for its part submitted to both sides compromise proposals on the settlement issue and on the question of rotation. In the first 2 years Shim'on Peres would be prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir acting premier and defense minister, and Yitzhaq Rabin foreign minister [Shamir and Rabin positions as heard]; in the second period their roles would be reversed. Shamir would be prime minister, Peres acting premier and foreign minister and Rabin defense minister. The government's decisions on new settlements would remain in force, but their implementation would be for the government to decide.

Labor and the Likud also continued today with their efforts to obtain the support of the Agudat Yisra'el and TAMI Party, but they are still keeping their options open.

Likud, Alignment Believe Talks To Resume Soon

TA032014 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Twenty-four hours after the tough talk held between Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir, people in both the Alignment and the Likud believe that talks about the establishment of a unity government will resume soon. Unofficial contacts took place today in a bid to find a compromise formula about the settlements and the defense portfolio, but they have not yet led to any results. Our party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al in our Tel Aviv studio will give us the details about the initial contacts to resume the talks on the establishment of a unity government.

[Mish'al — live] Although a date has not yet been set for the resumption of talks between the Likud and the Alignment, both parties are convinced this evening that this is merely a question of time. Despite the great tension between the two parties today in the wake of mutual recriminations over the deadlock in the talks to establish a national unity government, unofficial contacts took place today between the Likud and the Labor Party.

Since this morning, two middlemen, one of whom is Knesset Member Dan Meridor, have been trying to find compromise formulas, particularly regarding the settlements. The two middlemen asked the leaders of both parties to tone down the public arguments and Likud members even asked that personal attacks against Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stop. As evening approached, both parties exchanged compromise formulas on the issue of the settlements.

It should be recalled that the dispute between Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres last night centered on the question of the fate of those settlements which the government has decided upon but that have not yet been established. Well, the latest compromise formula conveyed to figures in both parties states that a timetable would be set regarding settlements within the security areas accepted by the Alignment. But the government would decide on the rest of the settlements according to the financial situation.

People in the Likud told us this evening that if a compromise is found on the issue of the settlements, all the other problems — the distribution of portfolios and the rotation of the premiership — would be solved. In this context, it should be noted that in meetings with leaders of the Likud and the Alignment today, members of the National Religious Party [NRP] raised a number of compromise proposals including two suggestions regarding the distribution of portfolios. The first proposal is that Yitzhaq Rabin would be defense minister for 4 years, but would be assigned a Likud member as deputy with broad authority; the second proposal is that the foreign affairs portfolio would be given to the Likud, also for 4 years.

What do people in both parties say about the chances of establishing a national unity government? A senior Likud minister told us this evening, after meeting the prime minister, that the talks with the Alignment are expected to resume shortly and a compromise may be reached because both the Alignment and the Likud realize there is no choice other than a national unity government.

Sources in the Labor Party told us: We are prepared to resume talks with the Likud and to go ahead with the negotiations only on the issues which have already been concluded. The sources added that the Alignment will proceed with its efforts to form a narrow-based government with the religious parties and that they said as much to Prime Minister Shamir last night.

To sum up, another round of talks on the establishment of a national unity government should be expected. If these talks fail again, there will be no other choice but to hold new elections.

Likud, Alignment Discuss Compromises

TA040759 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — recorded]

[Text] The events which have taken place over the last 24 hours prove that even the torpedoing of negotiations is a very flexible concept in Israeli politics. This flexibility was manifested as early as 0600 yesterday morning when Peres called Shamir and asked for details of the settlement plan. Talks were later held with the National Religious Party [NRP] and, still later in the evening, four Knesset members — the Alignment's Shahal and Bar'am and the Likud's Milo and Meridor — met in a corner of the

Knesset cafeteria and discussed the compromise proposals. One of the Likud members said yesterday that the torpedoing of the negotiations was apparently also part of the tactics involved.

The proposals raised in the four's meeting are similar to the proposals attributed to the NRP this morning. The first problem which the parties are trying to tackle is the settlement issue. Both parties believe that if this problem is solved, an agreement can definitely be reached.

With regard to 27 settlements sites [as heard] approved by the Government, the proposal states that 5 or 6 — those which fall in the sphere of consensus between the two parties — will be set up in the first year of the national unity government; the remainder will be set up during the government's term, according to circumstances and government decisions. There is still a dispute over the existing settlements. The Alignment refuses to include a clause on developing these settlements in the basic guidelines.

It seems that the Likud is trying to characterize the issue of manning the defense portfolio as ideological rather than personal to facilitate the presentation of the compromise to its camp. The solution under discussion is as follows: Rabin will be defense minister while his deputy will be a Likud member. The Likud member mentioned in this context is Mikha'el Deqel, currently serving as deputy agriculture minister. The Likud wants Deqel to be empowered with the handling of the entire settlement issue. In yesterday's meeting, the Alignment suggested stating that the deputy will handle civilian matters in general. Another suggestion: Rabin and his deputy will independently handle the distribution of duties between them. The Likud requests that in the framework of the agreement, the foreign affairs and finance portfolios be given to it for the full 4-year government term, but the Alignment has not yet agreed to this.

These then, in general, are the compromise proposals which will be discussed in Shamir's and Peres' offices today. Alignment circles admitted yesterday that a national unity government is the most likely and perhaps the only solution for the formation of a government. On the other hand, according to descriptions of the situation heard from Shamir's confidants yesterday, the prime minister is tired of the procrastination in the negotiations and its attendant phenomena, and is prepared for new initiatives. Yesterday, Shamir's confidants were also heard to say that the Likud understands that its proposals cannot be accepted by Shim'on Peres and is therefore prepared for a compromise. It seems that this new, moderated tone was also heard in the Likud ministers' consultation yesterday afternoon, and it provides Shamir with greater maneuverability in the negotiations.

The NRP's position also plays an important role in the political picture, not so much for its desire to mediate between the parties as for the threat implied in the NRP leaders' remarks in their talk with the Likud yesterday. According to this threat, if an agreement is not reached between the two large parties, the NRP will have to reconsider its position and it may then join a coalition with the Alignment using one formula or another.

The Likud's satellite factions are hesitant to rush to the Likud's door under the circumstances. Agudat Yisra'el has not yet signed an agreement with the Likud; this process will last for at least another day and the agreement will require the approval of the Council of Torah Sages. TAMI's Aharon Abu-Hatzera is not rushing to make a decision. Both the options of joining the Alignment or the Likud remain open to him.

In conclusion, an improved chance for a national unity government seems to be emerging this morning. If progress is made, we may already know today when Peres and Shamir will meet again. Of course, ups and downs are still expected in the negotiation process.

Labor Source on Conditions for Renewed Talks

TA040808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres will only agree to renew the talks with the Likud over a national unity government if he understands that Shamir now has a clear mandate from the Likud to conclude matters. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav has learned this from a senior Labor Party source. This source also emphasized that the talks will resume when it transpires, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Likud does not intend to try to drag its feet until Peres' extension for his government formation efforts expires. The Labor Party will also continue today to try to consolidate a coalition without the Likud.

Arens Interviewed on Lebanon, Settlements

TA311835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Defense Minister Moshe Arens interviewed on "Weekly Column" program by Dan Margalit — place not given, recorded "this morning"]

[Excerpt] [Margalit] One of the problems discussed at the beginning of the negotiations about the formation of a national unity government was that of Judaea and Samaria: the settlements, the colonies, their development. What compromise has been achieved from the practical stand point?

[Arens] The compromise, if we can call it that, is that decisions will be made by a majority vote in the Cabinet. I think this is a conclusion [sikum] which is reasonable.

[Margalit] An absolute majority?

[Arens] An absolute majority is a majority. You know that generally everyone appears at a Cabinet session. So an absolute majority is a majority. A majority is a majority of the Cabinet ministers who will discuss this issue and I think this is a conclusion that is good because it is practical. When the question arises, there will be some ministers who will not see any need for the establishment of a settlement in this or that place. There will certainly be some question of whether we have the financial resources for this. We can assume that the political aspect of the question will be discussed and if the establishment of that settlement is not considered fitting, that will be discussed. Each person will try to convince the others and, in the end, they will vote.

[Margalit] In your opinion, speaking practically, will there be new settlements over the next 4 years? Will there be more settlements?

[Arens] I cannot tell you. I can tell you with certainty that the scale of settlement over the next 4 years will depend to a great extent on the economic situation. If there is no money, it is difficult to think in terms of large-scale settlement. If there is money, if we succeed in getting the economy on its feet, we will be able to speak about settlement on a large scale.

[Margalit] For the moment, until the economy is on its feet, when it is clear that there is no money, there will be minimal settlement, if we can call it that.

[Arens] No, I did not say minimal. I think that all the things we want to do to achieve national goals — and settlement is one of the most important things, for the Zionist project — all these things, as long as we have an economic crisis, will have to be done on a more restricted scale than we would like.

[Margalit] what about the existing settlements, their development, their fleshingout, as we have called it?

[Arens] I think the same thing [holds true]. The scale of expansion of existing settlements will be decided by the Cabinet.

[Margalit] With a normal majority?

[Arens] Normal majority or absolute majority, there is no difference between them.

[Margalit] If this is a question of a Cabinet in which the portfolios are divided equally, there is a danger, from your viewpoint, of nothing happening in Judaea and Samaria in the next 4 years.

[Arens] No, I do not think that is the situation, at least according to my experience in the Cabinet, and I am a relatively recent minister. We will conduct a frank debate in the Cabinet, one that crosses party lines. There are people who can be convinced. They begin with a certain view but become convinced that another minister's view is the right one, and so, in my view, we cannot state in advance what the results of those discussions will be.

I want to hope and believe that in all those cases in which someone like me, if I am in the Cabinet, is convinced that it is very important to expand a certain settlement, or that it is very important to establish a new settlement in one place or another, he will succeed in convincing the majority of the Cabinet members.

[Margalit] Do you believe you will succeed in reaching the point where the Alignment will accept Greater Eretz Yisra'el?

[Arens] I do not think we have to think in those terms, nor do I think in those terms. I would not use those terms. I cannot imagine that after a session together, all the Alignment ministers will emerge enthusiastic supporters of what you call Greater Eretz Yisra'el. But I certainly do foresee the possibility that when we reach a certain point where we want to establish a particular settlement or where we consider it is very important to expand an existing one we will succeed in convincing at least some of the alignment members that this is important.

[Margalit] Your position, which, in fact, says that under certain conditions you accept that what you want to happen in Judaea and Samaria will not happen, is, in fact, a blow to the Tehiya, upon which you are relying as one of the forces that is making you an equal of the Alignment.

[Arens] It is not a blow to anyone. We are seeking a national unity government to get the Israeli economy on its feet. To do otherwise would be the hardest blow of all to all of us on all the fronts. It is not just an economic problem, after all; we all know this. It would harm us on the political front, the security front, and the social front. This target has the highest priority for Israel and, indeed, all the parties of the State of Israel, including the Tehiya.

[Margalit] In other words, the economic sphere is the most important and, because of it, all others can be conceded for the time being?

[Arens] For the moment this is the most important sphere. I would not even speak about it in terms of concessions. If we do not succeed in solving the economic problems, we will not be able to do all those other things that should be done. Why speak only of settlement? Let us speak of security, of the need to strengthen our security, about which there is the broadest possible consensus. Is it not clear that it is directly connected with our ability to get the country's economy on its feet?

[Margalit] Before the election, the Alignment claimed that, as part of the combination of economics and security, the outlays in Lebanon were the very factor making matters very much worse. Do you see this in this way?

[Arens] Any outlay makes things very difficult and, despite this, any outlay is apparently one we consider to be essential. Why discuss outlays in Lebanon as making things difficult? We can say that any outlay for security contributes to making things difficult. If we acquire tanks and aircraft, recruit people for reserve duties and they leave their places in a factory or....

[Margalit — interrupting] Yes, but they regarded this as an outlay that was not essential.

[Arens] Ah, okay, on that, of course, we can argue. There are people who say that all sorts of security outlays are not essential, that we have too many tanks, too many aircraft, or too many divisions, or there are those who think that the IDF should not be in Judaea and Samaria. These are issues that are being argued about. I think there is a very broad consensus in Israel that what happens in southern Lebanon affects the physical security of the inhabitants of the Galilee. Look, for more than 2 years not a man, woman, or child has been hurt in the Galilee. This is no coincidence. This is a direct result of the Peace for Galilee campaign and the fact that the IDF is now positioned in southern Lebanon. We can argue about whether we should be positioned in this or that way, whether this can be done with fewer soldiers, whether the expense can be decreased as a result of this, but I think these are arguments almost secondary to the main consideration: that we have a security problem, an important one. It directly affects the security of people living in the Galilee; we have no alternative but to spend public funds to guarantee that we will solve this problem.

[Margalit] Will a Likud-Alignment unity government bring about an early IDF withdrawal from Lebanon?

[Arens] I do not think it will behave any differently from a Likud government and I would even dare to say that I do not think it will behave any differently from an Alignment government. Everyone close to the problem, everyone who has visited Lebanon, and the leading people in the Alignment have visited Lebanon very often in the past 6 months, understands that we are facing a problem that has no magic solution. The problem demands that we continue to allocate funds. This is a campaign, there is no way to ring down the curtain and end it. We cannot build some sort of wall between Metulla and Rosh Haniqra behind which we will live calmly, letting the people in Lebanon do whatever they want. This is a campaign. Elements that are hostile to the country are using Lebanon. They chose that front because it was relatively convenient for them. It is a country that is not a country; it is a place where the main rule is incapable of ruling. On the one hand, it cannot commit itself to seeing there are no attacks against us from Lebanon, and, on the other hand, it cannot even be deterred. It will not help if we threaten the main rule in Beirut. In any event, it is incapable of ruling the south. I think that almost all Israelis, certainly all the people in the Likud and the Alignment who know anything, understand this.

[Margalit] The question is, what conclusion is being reached following all this? Is it that we must remain there until the end of time, or that there is nothing to be done there?

[Arens] I think that anyone who deals with this issue and understands it a little knows that if we leave Lebanon today, and, after all, there is nothing easier than that — you get in the vehicles, the jeeps and the armored personnel carriers and you just drive away — if we leave Lebanon today, then tomorrow, or in a few weeks, life in Galilee will become unbearable. It seems to me that not one of us is willing to let that happen.

[Margalit] In other words, is it possible that we will stay there for a long time?

[Arens] Look, I think that we will be involved in Lebanon for more than a few weeks or months. I think that anyone who thinks ...[changes thought] You know, sometimes we have a tendency to delude ourselves, we speak of what our hearts desire. We would like to be in a position to get out and close the door, but I think anyone who thinks in those terms is simply deluding himself.

[Margalit] In other words, to speak about an IDF departure from Lebanon within months would be a delusion?

[Arens] I do not think we need to say things negatively, especially as we are constantly looking for a way to ease the burden pressing down on us, to decrease the areas in which we need be present. We left the Ash-Shuf area. We left, and we left well. We left with the agreement of the Druze community and, as a result of that and as a result of all we are doing north of the Al-'Awwali line — only recently there have been reports about things we are doing every week, our patrols — there are no terrorists in the Ash Shuf area working against the IDF. We want to arrive at a similar situation in the south. We are helping the army of southern Lebanon.

Look, in another few weeks the army of southern Lebanon will take control of An-Nabatiyah. We are constantly working in that direction, but we are doing it cautiously and we are trying to make every attempt — and I am convinced every government will do this — every attempt not to fail, not act hastily out of impatience, and a desire to bring down the curtain on this affair, an action which, in the end, would take its revenge on the residents of Galilee.

[Margalit] And you are not prepared to estimate how much time this will take?

[Arens] I do not think there is any point in estimating. I think our estimation should be, and our job should be — and that will be more difficult than anything else — our job should be to leave as soon as we can guarantee the security of the Galilee inhabitants and not one minute sooner or one minute later.

[Margalit] And will a government in partnership with the Alignment accelerate the departure?

[Arens] I do not think so. I think the considerations will be just the same ones: To do whatever is possible to decrease our presence and in the end, to withdraw it without jeopardizing the inhabitants of the Galilee. And, in our contacts with the Alignment and our discussions with the Alignment, there have been no differences of opinion on this issue.

[Margalit] Mr Arens, another complaint heard about the Lebanese problem, if we can call it that, is that as a result of its stay there, the IDF has come out at a loss in terms of problems of training and capability. In your opinion, is there any connection between this and the story in *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* about the IDF operation in Lebanon?

[Arens] First of all, even if you want to treat reports which, in my opinion, are not so serious, seriously, after all, there cannot be any connection. *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* reports are about the IDF operation during the Peace for Galilee campaign, that is, during a period which did not follow [a long term] IDF presence in Lebanon. The IDF was not present in Lebanon [prior to this operation].

[Margalit] Yes, but that presence now is interfering with its training.

[Arens] No, first of all, there is no connection between these two things. If, for just a moment, you believe what *THE WASHING TON TIMES* wrote, that the IDF did not function satisfactorily, then this did not originate in the IDF presence in Lebanon because the IDF was not...

[Margelit — interrupting] Not that it originated in the presence. What I am saying is, the publicity about the functioning and the talk about the current situation are interfering with the IDF in training and attaining its capability.

[Arens] Fine, I am only telling you that there cannot be any connection. *THE WASHINGTON TIMES*, since you have already referred to that report, mentioned things that were said by anonymous officials. Even in Israel we know that term, and I think [break in transmission] people who are afraid to be identified or reveal themselves, these are not credible things and I said to a world congress of Jewish jurists: We are not afraid of criticism, even if it is not objective criticism or correct, and I think that article was not a good one; it was not objective. We do fear talk that the IDF's capability is not what it was once, or is not what people think, could lead to rash and ill-considered actions by our enemies. I would not like Damascus to begin to think that the IDF's capability is not what it once was. The IDF's capability is very high indeed, but even a miscalculation [last word in English] of that sort, an action taken by the rulers in Syria, on the basis of such an article or even on the basis of what you referred to, would lead to war, a war which we would win at a price, though, one that we do not want to pay.

[Margalit] In your opinion, if the publicity in *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* is not right, what and who are behind it?

[Arens] Look, we often read things, even in Israel, by unidentified people, and this is apparently part of the times in which we live and, in my opinion, we should not take these things too seriously. What should we ask ourselves? We should ask ourselves what is the IDF's capability. If we are convinced that the IDF is a good army, then we can sleep peacefully. If we thought the IDF was not a good army, that its capability had been damaged, we would not be able to sleep peacefully.

ALGERIA

Official Arrives With PDRY President's Message

LD020111 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party in the PDRY, arrived in Algiers last night as a personal envoy of Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN. He explained that he is carrying a verbal message from the Yemeni president to President Chadli Bendjedid connected with the consultations between the two countries with regard to development in the Arab region.

Messaadia Receives YSP Official

LD022011 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Within the framework of the persistent efforts to bolster the unity of the Palestine action and the Algiers-Aden agreement Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and the official in charge of the Permanent Committee of the FLN Central Committee, received this afternoon at the party's headquarters and in the presence of 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Ghani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, a Palestinian delegation consisting of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution forces; Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Sulayman an-Najjab, assistant secretary general of the Palestine Communist Party; Salih Salih, member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and Abu al-'Ala', member of the Political Committee of the Palestine Liberation Front.

The efforts for the unification of the Arab action and the Palestine Revolution forces and the necessary steps for a comprehensive dialogue were discussed during the meeting, which also covered a review of the current situation in the Arab region as a whole. The meeting was attended also by (Abderrazzak Bouhara), member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, who is in charge of foreign relations in the party and (Sadek Zouettin), member of the Permanent Secretariat for ForeignRelations.

LIBYA

People's Congress Approves Arab-African Union

LD011808 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Sep 84

["Resolution of the basic popular conference at their extraordinary session on 21-23 August 1984, which was formulated by the general meeting of the basic popular conference, the popular committees, the trade unions, professional associations; the General People's Congress at its extraordinary session on 31 August-1 September 1984" — read by 'Ali Bilkhayr, deputy general secretary of the General People's Congress, at the final session of the General People's Congress in the People's Hall — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Out of the belief of the Libyan Arab people in the glad tidings of the Great 1 September Revolution [applause] which was detonated by the revolutionary thinker and the leader and commander Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [applause], and from the premise of the firm unionist foundations of this eternal revolution, and in confirmation of the national commitment of the Libyan Arab people which is based on deep belief in Arab unity, people and land, from the ocean to the gulf [passage indistinct] the dangers which threaten the Arab nation, the American and Zionizm ambitions in the Arab region, and the Zionist train of death cannot be confronted with regional and dispersed capabilities and scattered efforts, but through the unification of all the capabilities of the Arab nation. The people believe that these capabilities must be united to confront and eliminate these dangers and serve the objectives of the Arab nation; foremost the liberation of Palestine, the recovery of holy Jerusalem and all the usurped Arab territories. The Libyan Arab people confirm the objectives of the Great 1 September Revolution, that unity is the sound road to eliminate backwardness and to progress on the road to build the Arab man and his bright future so that the Arab nation may occupy its natural and pioneering position among the nations of the world, achieving its proper status within its glorious history and recovering its glory. In adherence to the resolution, the Libyan Arab people by the declaration of the establishment of people's authority issued on 2 March 1977 in victorious Sabha, declared the achievement of comprehensive Arab unity in continuation of all the unionist efforts and the pan-Arab attitudes over the last 15 years, and in implementation of the resolutions of the basic popular conferences issued during their third regular session for 1983, which were formulated by the general meeting of the basic popular conference, popular committees, trade unions, professional associations. The General People's Congress, during its regular ninth session — in the period 11-16 February 1984 — which dealt with the unity of the Arab Maghreb, the popular conferences, greeting the revolutionary efforts which were and are being exerted by the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution [applause] for the achievement of Arab unity, have decided the following:

First to approve the treaty of the Arab-African union [applause] between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Kingdom of Morocco [applause] and call for its immediate implementation. Second to confirm that this union only constitutes a basic brick for the unity of the Arab Maghreb and a historic step for the achievement of the unity of the Arab nation [applause] and to call on all Arab countries in the Arab homeland to join it. [applause]

People's Congress Cables Hassan

LD012015 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (JANA) The general meeting of the people's congresses, the people's committees, trade unions, associations and professional federations, the General People's Congress, has sent a telegram to HM King Hassan II of Morocco at the conclusion of its historic session during which the decisions of the basic people's congresses were read, unanimously agreeing to the Arab-African union treaty between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco. Here is the text of the telegram:

Brother King Hassan II of Morocco;

Greetings of the Arab unity, the general meeting of the basic people's congresses, the people's committees, trade unions, associations and professional federations, the General People's Congress, in the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ], held today in an extraordinary session to formulate the decision of the people's congresses concerning the treaty of union between the SPLAJ and the Kingdom of Morocco, has issued its decision of agreement to this treaty. In so doing it has truthfully reflected the will of the people of the Jamahiriyah and the Great Al-Fatih Revolution which, we hope, will indeed meet the will of its brothers, the people of Morocco, who have said yes to this treaty.

The SPLAJ in the Arab Maghreb opens up today a fresh brilliant page in the history of this Arab region and the Islamic world. We fully believe that this treaty, for whose implementation we must exert every true effort and sincere sacrifice, will, if realized be the cornerstone in the building of the unity of the Arab Maghreb, which will be a step on the road to an all-Arab unity, the liberation of Palestine, the recovery of holy Jerusalem and victory over the enemies of the Arab nation, Zionists and colonialists.

We hope that this treaty will be a large step toward the progress and prosperity of our Arab people in both regions, and a good omen for the Arab nation, the Islamic world and Africa. God is the guide to success.

[Signed] The General People's Congress.

Reaction to Cheysson on French Concern Over Unity

LD030845 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (JANA) — Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, said that his country is disturbed and troubled by the establishment of the African-Arab union between Jamahiriyah and Morocco. In a press statement the day before yesterday at Tunis Airport Cheysson claimed that the union between Jamahiriyah and Morocco troubles certain countries in the Arab Maghreb region, which in turn disturbs and troubles France.

Cheysson's statement is considered a blatent intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries, since the Africa-Arab Union concerns the sons of the Arab nation, and they alone have the right to deal with their unionist and fateful issues without interference from anyone. The Arab nation is brought together by a common destiny and one target to achieve comprehensive Arab unity and liberate Arab territory from Zionist filth. Whatever differences occur among the sons of the Arab nation, neither France nor anyone else has anything to do with internal Arab affairs.

We do not forget the hated colonist French past and history in the Arab homeland and African Continent. France colonized many Arab and African peoples, persecuted the sons of the Arab Maghreb, and tried with total insolance to make the sons of the region Francophiles to control and dominate the region and turn it into French colonies. We also do not forget France's dirty colonial past, when it killed or made destitute hundreds of thousands of the sons of the Arab Maghreb to realize its colonial designs of thousands of the sons of the Arab Maghreb to realize its colonial designs and dreams. Moreover, the peoples of the black continent know France only in the role of the colonialist dominator of its sons. France has a long colonial history of domination over the black continent, robbing its wealth and using it in the service of French colonial aims.

The African-Arab Union confirms Arab unity and is considered a challenge in the face of imperialism and Zionism, dictated by history in gold letters to repulse the imperialist and Zionist designs in the Arab homeland. It is the cornerstone in building the unity of the Arab Maghreb, which will be a step along the path towards comprehensive Arab unity the liberation of Palestine and holy Jerusalem, and victory over the enemies of the Arab nation, both Zionist and colonialist.

With the establishment of the African-Arab union between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco the countdown has started for a nation that has been torn, oppressed, persecuted, and pursued by enemies.

Al-Qadhdhafi 1 Sep Speech Before Military Parade

LD011353 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0826 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi before the military parade in honor of the 15th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution; at Green Square in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] We declare that on the 15th anniversary of the great revolution we are determined to demolish the borders — to demolish the borders created by imperialism amongst the sons of the Arab nation. We are determined to demolish the arrogance of America, to cut America to size, and challenge its arrogance. Brethren, we are determined to demolish the international domination and international haughtiness of the imperialist forces. We declare that we are people [who have] decided to live in freedom and pride and enjoy high morale and a life worthy of defending (along) the Mediterranean, in North Africa, and in the heart of the Arab homeland in the world, and are prepared to fight with all that we possess to confront the arrogance of imperialism and imperialist forces, the Zionist forces, and the reactionary plots.

Brethren, we have decided to continue on the stubborn march, the march of challenge, so that we can live free on Earth and under the sun. This is our natural right. Those who want to challenge us, our national right to live free and in equality and prosperity on our land and under the sun — those who want to challenge us [words indistinct]. We are, brethren, a people that cannot be satisfied by what was achieved in 15 years. We are people who are shouldering a serious responsibility, a historic responsibility — the responsibility of unifying the divided Arab nation, the responsibility of mobilizing the forces of this nation, the responsibility of liberating Palestine and destroying the hostile Zionist camp.

Brethren, we shall continue to mobilize the forces [of the] Arab nation to destroy the so-called State of Israel — which was established forcibly and by aggression and unjustly over the debris of our dear and wronged Arab people, the people of Palestine — at any cost. Brethren, no matter what the world says, no matter what the views of the world are about this artificial entity, we Arabs do not recognize what is called the State of Israel, either at the United Nations or outside the United Nations. We shall work day and night to destroy this hostile Zionist entity, which has begun to rearm with nuclear arms.

Brothers, the Zionist enemy's existance is in contradiction with that of the Arab nation and threatens the Arab nation's existence. This nation will never accept that that entity should continue to grow, because it runs counter to the future of the Arab nation — the existence of the Arab nation, the security of the Arab nation, and the future of the Arab nation. Brothers, the existence of the Arab nation is being threatened by the Zionist entity, which is backed by American imperialism.

The Zionist entity threatens the Arab nation's existence, and not that of another nation. None of the nations that are sympathetic to the Arab nation and back the Arab nation are in the same situation as the Arab nation as regards this Zionist entity. The Arab nation is the one under threat. The Arab nation is the one that Zionism wants to deprive of its future — it wants to impose a veto on the Arabs' future so that the Arabs may not enter the atomic age, so that they may not enter the electronic era or realize their unity, which would enable them to attain this.

Brothers, we do [not] accept a veto on our future. We will mobilize our potentials. We will mobilize all our possibilities. We will continue the liberation of our nation from the ocean to the Gulf, so that it may be able to storm this entity that stands as an obstacle to the future of the Arab nation — so that this entity may be removed, brothers.

It is a disgrace that an Arab should talk about the rights of the Palestinian people. Brothers, the non-Arab world that is sympathetic to the Palestinian people should talk about the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. As for us, the Arabs, we should talk about Palestine, our land, the land of our ancestors. We cannot forego it, forget it, or give it away. We will teach it to our children. We will teach them the sacred hatred of Zionism, imperialism, and reaction that conspired with Zionism and imperialism and enabled this alien body to be implanted in the heart of the Arab homeland.

Brothers, when we review the Armed Forces — when we review token strike units of the Armed Forces in the Jamahiriyah — we declare that these forces that are being built night and day are not being built for parades. This parade is for greeting the Great AL-Fatih Day. This parade is just a demonstration of power. It is a token parade of strike forces that this parade represent. These forces have not been built for parades. These forces were made to liberate Palestine inch by inch, even if we have to engage in this [liberation] through a sea of blood and cross [into Palestine] over bridges made of our bodies.

These forces were built to liberate Palestine and destroy what is called Israel. We declare this loudly, brothers! This is why we work for the realization of Arab unity. This is why we incite the Arab nation. This is why we accept Arab unity with any Arab regime.

These forces were built to change the map demarked by imperialism and replace it with a map we sons of the Arab nation will draw up with our own hands. The present map from the ocean to the Gulf is false and is opposed to the will of the Arabs. It was made by imperialism.

We declare here that we do not recognize these borders at all. We are building this force and instigating the masses and mobilizing them to be used in this regard and to tread on the borders and shatter them. We are one Arab people from the Gulf to the ocean. Ours is a one Arab homeland. This present partition is a false one, which must end because it is contrary to the nature of the one party and the one homeland.

Today, brothers, we are not presenting you with words but with huge achievements, which we will review at the People's Hall this evening. Today it is our duty and right to review at the People's Hall the bridges of huge achievements that have been accomplished from 1 September 1969 to 1 September 1984.

What is more important than all achievements we present today is the march of millions of sons of the Arab Maghreb, fraternal people of the Arab Maghreb, to the plebiscite booths and the march of the masses of the popular conferences in Libya to the halls of the popular conferences — the movement of the masses in Libya and Morocco to create the framework of unity and place it on track, so that it may be followed by other train locomotives, one after another, so that the train of the Arab nation may move forward. This great historic event, the achievement that excels all other achievements — is the event that, God willing, will happen today.

Today at 1700 [1500 GMT], when we hear the results of what the fraternal Moroccan people and what the popular conferences had to say — I am awaiting impatiently by seconds and moments — [will be] a historic hour. If on this hour the masses say yes to the federation, a new era will start for the Arab nation. It will be a new dawn, after the dawn of the Great 1 September, rising on the Arab world.

Brothers, we greet the heroic Moroccan Army and the great Moroccan people. We greet the unionist Moroccan king. Yes, the unionist king. Through him we challenge the presidents, leaders, and commanders. We challenge those who traded with unity and raised the slogans of unity. They have wronged the masses by their false slogans. Today we challenge them.

I do not care whether one is a king or a president. I only care for those who realize the unity of the Arab nation. Let them follow the king of Morocco's suit. Brothers, this is a fact we cannot overlook — the fact that a king and a kingdom are starting to lay the cornerstone for the unity of the Arab nation.

Should the masses of the Moroccan people answer yes to what the king of Morocco put to them and should the popular conferences in the Jamahiriyah also say yes to what I put to them in the federation treaty, then 1 September will become a great historic, pan-Arab day. It would become a day not only for the Libyans — not the day of freedom for the Libyans — but the day on which shackles were broken, pressures were lifted, and idols brought down; when the winds freedom blew on Libya and the sun of freedom rose over the Libyan territory and the Libyans — men and women — raised their heads high; when the agent throne collapsed and the flags of the American and British bases came down; and when the Italian colonialist rule, which was donned in civilian attire, trembled out of fear — that day will no longer be the day of freedom for the Libyan people, but the day of freedom for the entire Arab nation.

Incidentally, brothers, the parade happens to start from the west and move eastward. Even though this came by chance, one can interpret it optimistically — the march on the Arab land will begin from the west and move eastwards. This means that the guns and rifles have begun to be aimed at their natural targets. This means that positions have been corrected; confrontations have been corrected, and we are looking forward to the day when the valiant forces of the Polisario will link up with the heroic Moroccan Army, the Algerian Popular Armed Forces, and the Libyan and Tunisian Armed Forces to march towards Palestine, towards Jerusalem, and link up with the Syrian Army, the Palestinian forces, Lebanese national forces, the Egyptian people, and the Egyptian Army.

Brothers, this day may well come soon. Let us further incite this nation. Let us further mobilize its dynamic forces. Libyans — males and females — let us further raise inciting voices. Night and day, let us further direct revolutionary calls to the masses of our nation. It seems that this nation heeds such calls! This nation seems to enjoy a conscience that is alive, that has not died despite coercion, slavery, repression, exploitation, fragmentation, reaction, fascism and dictatorships, and starvation. This nation remains alive. This nation is alive, and the proof is that when the king of Morocco called on the Moroccan people to vote in a referendum on the union, yesterday evening 7 million people moved to say yes — I believe — to the union, despite the fact that the question of unity has been on the table in Morocco. For long years, not to say generations, the question of Arab political unity in this region was not discussed.

Yes, Morocco has been isolated behind the lofty mountains. It has been isolated, but it has been a western citadel for the Arab nation and the cherished Arab homeland. This long isolation goes back hundreds of years. Morocco enjoyed independence 100 years before U.S. independence, and Morocco was the one to recognize U.S. independence from British colonialism. This long, long period has not killed or blunted the nation's sense of unity, the unity of one Arab people among millions of the sons of fraternal Morocco. This shows that this is one people, one nation the unity of which is ineluctable. This is proof, brothers, that the borders behind which the secessionist and isolationist dwarfs crouch are false and the masses will watch for opportunities to remove them peacefully or through war.

When the opportunity came through the king of Morocco, the Moroccan people, who were waiting for it, said yes to the king's call for unity, the millions marched to say yes to unity, but not a unity without objective. Unity as stipulated in the treaty of union is a means for another objective. The foundation on which the union has been built is the liberation of Palestine and the destruction of Zionism's vanity as provided in the treaty's preamble.

The Zionists have been boastful and tyrannical on the Arab land. They have been able to show vanity and tyranny thanks to agents and traitors such as King 'Abdallah [grandfather of Jordan's King Husayn], 'Anwar as-Sadat, Husni Mubarak and his appendice Numayri, and the one that killed his own father in the donkey stables [reference to Sultan Qabus of Oman]. Those who presented the wrong image of the sons of the Arab nation. Zionism believes that they are all cowards, like King 'Abdallah; that they are all traitors, like 'Anwar as-Sadat; that they are all appendices of anyone who recognizes them, such as Numayri and Qabus.

However, brothers, they have pretended to ignore the killer of traitor King 'Abdallah, the killer of traitor Anwar as-Sadat, and those who are going to kill the remaining traitors and appendices. [applause] They have pretended to ignore that this nation contains revolutionaries that destroyed the throne of Faysal [of Iraq] in the 14 July [1958] Revolution when he tied Iraq to the colonial Baghdad Pact, and that this nation has bred revolutionaries that destroyed the throne of agent As-Sanussi when he turned Libya into a base for colonialists. [applause] They have pretended to ignore that this nation includes a people that offered 1.5 million martyrs on the soil of Algeria until it was washed in blood and cleansed of the dirt of the hateful French colonialism. They have pretended to ignore that the Moroccan Army from the shores of the Atlas [mountains], rushed forward to fight side-by-side with the brave Syrian Army on the Golan Heights and the Egyptian Army across the Canal in 1973.

Brothers; despite hopelessness, darkness, despair, hesitation, and challenges, dawn is bound to break, no matter how long the night may be. However long the night may be, the dawn is bound to come. Along with every hardship comes a respite. From the midst of this darkness the dawn will rise. From the darkness in the Libyan territory the sun of the Great 1 September rose where the people never expected it. From the midst of this darkness a new pan-Arab dawn may begin to rise. It is the dawn of Arab unity and the dawn of the new Arab rebirth. With the emergence of this dawn the sun of the Arab unity will rise.

The Syrian people and the Algerian people will move toward unity. I am sure, brothers, that Chadli Bendjedid, who together with his colleagues and people, fought the immotal historic epic — the epic of the liberation of Algeria — cannot betray the cause of Arab unity. The Algerian people cannot be kept away from effectively participating in the construction of Arab unity and the creation of Arab force in the face of Arab unity's enemies.

As for the Syrian people, they are gurus of Arab unity. They are the vanguards of the Arab nation — the true vanguards, brothers, in the matter of Arab unity. None of us can outbid the Syrians in the matter of Arab unity. Arab unity is a sun. Brothers, the Syrians are the ones who refuse to be cut off from the Arab nation's body or the Arab world. The truth of the matter is that the Syrians alone were the ones who recognized nothing but one Arab people and one Arab homeland. Whatever we do, we cannot outbid them — even if we bypass them with material actions on the road of unity, historically we cannot outbid the Syrian's faith in Arab unity.

Hafiz al-Asad is a member of a pan-Arab Unionist Party and has been so since he was a student. He has been a unionist officer since he became an officer. Now that he has assumed the leadership of the Syrian people we sincerely believe that Hafiz al-Asad cannot betray the cause of Arab unity. Indeed, he would not hesitate to contribute to laying the cornerstone in the edifice of Arab unity. He cannot let the unionist Syrian people miss the chance to be the prize builders of the edifice of Arab unity. The coming days, God willing, will prove the truth of what I said about the Syrian people and Hafiz al-Asad and what I said about the Algerian people and Chadli Bendjedid.

As for the Tunisian people, you have seen how they exploded the volcano of unity on the eve of the signing and reading of the historic Jarba declaration. The declaration of Jarba can never die. Brothers, what we have written in the Jarba declaration will come true. It will be realized by the Tunisian people and the Libyan people. You could not expect the Tunisian people to go mad about unity out of enthusiasm for it. I have seen them do so with my own eyes on the eve of the declaration of Jarba. The Tunisian youth are revolutionary unionist youth.

The Tunisian people and the Tunisian youth have such appreciation and respect for President Bourguiba that they do not want to repay him with something bad in view of the fact that President Bourguiba led an important phase of the Tunisian liberation from French colonialism — do not forget that President Bourguiba was a bitter enemy of France and was imprisoned by France and that he led the Tunisian people not toward regionalism but toward unity, for the fight against French colonialism in Tunisia meant an alignment with Arabism. It is enough honor for President Bourguiba that he struggled for Tunisia while in Cairo, which is now vanquished. In my estimation, the Tunisian people and Tunisian youth — and I am with them in this — do not want to create troubles for President Bourguiba. They want him to complete his glorious long life without any misunderstanding taking place between him and his people, because the Tunisian people seem to be loyal people. They have not forgotten Bourguiba's past, and it is for the sake of that past that the Tunisian people are continuing to restrain themselves. The Tunisian people are revolutionary people. The Tunisian people are full of revolution, unity, socialism, and liberation, but this has been manifested only in extremely short periods. When this manifestation leads to a confrontation with Bourguiba, the Tunisian people prefer to be loyal to President Bourguiba.

In brief, what I want to say is that Tunisia cannot be discounted from calculations for Arab unity and creative revolutionary work for the liberation of the Arab land.

What extends from the ocean to the Gulf is actually one Arab nation. This is one homeland for one people. Because of this, brothers, we have the right to use whatever means are available to us to achieve the unity of the Arab nation, to prove this immortal fact, and to remove the borders which separate the one people and the one homeland. Brothers, this nation has no future without unity. Unity is what protects this nation against enemies. Unity is the power by which the peoples of the Arab nation can overcome their internal enemies; ignorance, sickness and backwardness.

If Syria does not reach the stage of liberating the Golan and kicking the Israelis out of the south of Lebanon, it is because it is difficult for Syria to face up to Zionism and imperialism at the same time. In the battle of Beirut, Syria fought on its own. Syria was suffering heavy losses, when I contacted President Hafiz al-Asad, and on my own historic responsibility toward the Arab nation, told him that Syria only has to be steadfast and not to throw itself into an unequal battle. For the first time an Arab country was fighting alone against Zionism and American imperialism. This is suicide. I asked the Syrian Army only to stand its positions and to stop fighting in the Al-Biqa' Valley. I insisted that President Hafiz al-Asad only stand his positions and stop any attacking operations, because in a limited period we lost hundreds of tanks and tens of aircrafts and thousands of martyrs.

Today is the day for which we were waiting, counting the hours minutes and moments, because today we might be creating a new miracle, we might create a new era, and this nation might be reborn today.

Today we address greetings to our masses, members of the basic popular conferences in the holy land who held popular conferences yesterday to approve the unity between Libya and Morocco.

I ask the masses of the popular conferences in the holy land, the revolutionary force of the popular conferences' masses in the holy places; and the secretary general of the popular conferences now in the holy land to celebrate the creation of the [Libyan-Moroccan] federation today and the 1 September anniversary with reason, responsibility, and close cooperation with the Saudi authorities.

I will not accept at all that this be a reason for disturbances, undermining security in the holy places, or creating of any troubles for the Saudi quarters who are busy these days caring for the comfort of the pilgrims from all over the world — and for the Libyans in the holy land. They should cooperate with the Saudi authorities and not obstruct their work.

I call upon them to cooperate with the Saudi authorities and not preoccupy them. I call upon them so that we, the Arabs, can perform the task of gathering with the other Islamic non-Arab nations in God's holy house in peace and security.

I say this because early this morning I received reports from King Hassan, King Fahd, and Syria to the effect that the revolutionary force and the popular masses of the popular conferences among the Libyan pilgrims have swept or want to sweep the streets of Mecca and take control of the holy mosque and seize such places from the Saudi security [forces], and that there are some extremists who threatened to take control of Mecca and destroy it.

I do not have any direct telephone contact with these people, but they can hear me now, over the radio. I address to them an appeal calling on them to cooperate with the Saudi authorities.

We are passing through a stage when we want to rally the Arab nation together. We are passing through a stage when a kingdom has united with a jamahiriyah. This is because the degree of the hostile challenge and the impending danger have reached such a level that unity has become vital between the Kingdom and Jamahiriyah, between a king and a commander of a revolution. There seems to be some contadiction in this, but the biggest contradiction is Zionism, imperialism, and backwardness. The biggest contradiction is the common enemy.

Inter-Arab contradictions are secondary compared to these other contradictions. They are governed by the rule of contradictions, the rule of conflict among nations without any decision on our part.

Thus, in this stage when a kingdom unites with Jamahiriyah to face up to challenges we would not exclude the possibility that Saudi Arabia, as a kingdom, might also join unity with us. We want to pave the way for this. We want to pave the way even by placing our bodies before the Arab nation, so that the Arab nation may unite — let alone pave it by peaceful means and ordinary attitudes.

The new secretary general, who was appointed last night instead of the former secretary general, was actually elected by the popular conferences — the Libyan conferences at the holy places — to organize the celebration of the establishment of the federation and the anniversay of 1 September in complete calm and close cooperation with the Saudi authorities.

We send our greetings to our pilgrims and our revolutionaries there and to our brothers in Saudi Arabia and King Fahd, whose duty is in fact to take care of these holy places. At no time has Saudi Arabia been a political state, but the nature of the age imposed this character on it. Saudi Arabia was originally founded to serve the pilgrims.

By this, brothers, we open this historic festival of Al-Fatih Day, the day in which the great revolution commenced, and in which the Federation of Arab Republics [Egypt, Syria and Libya] commenced. This federation still exists in spite of the treachery of As-Sadat, and we still consider the fraternal Arab country of Egypt as a member of the Federation of Arab Republics. We only kicked out and killed As-Sadat because he was a traitor; But the great people of Egypt and dear Egypt are an integrated part of the Federation of Arab Republics, and can exercise all their constitutional powers as a member of the Federation of Arab Republics. As for Syria and Libya, they are members of the Federation of Arab Republics. According to the Constitution, in that day in that year, millions said yes to the Federation of Arab Republics. No one can deny the masses who said yes. No one can destroy what the masses built in the Federation of Arab Republics. The one who betrayed the oath and went back on his word and said no to the masses the masses removed from their midst. The Egyptian masses, during the liberation of the Arab nation, would remove the trails of As-Sadat, if they continued on his path — the path of treason, the path of political prostitution, the path of national treason — which can never be forgiven. Brothers, Egypt committed an unforgiveable crime against the Arab nation. How can the rulers of Egypt today continue on the path of As-Sadat, the path of treason. We object to this path, we boycott this path. We will sacrifice to save Egypt and restore Egypt to the Arab fold, because by defending ourselves, we are defending the Arab nation. This is dictated by the security of the Arab nation. We will never allow Egypt to remain a satellite of Zionism, an American colony. We will not allow the commander of the Israeli Army to inspect Libyan borders. We do not, at all, accept what is going on at our borders. We will combat it by every means. The rulers of Egypt have to know what fate lies ahead. The rulers of Egypt have not been over-confident in the protection of American imperialism. We are not afraid of America, we are committed to demolishing the arrogance of America. We are a nation which has to be liberated, and with the help of God, this nation will reach the stage of offering millions of sacrifices for demolishing the arrogance of America, until the Arab nation is respected everywhere on earth, until the Arab nation is feared everywhere on earth, until America and others fear the Arab nation era after era and generation after generation. To Hell with America, and down with Zionism. We are coming to liberate Palestine inch by inch, we are coming to make the Gulf of Sidra into a red gulf; we are coming to destroy the American 6th Fleet if it violates our sanctity; we are coming to demolish the arrogance of America; we are coming to join all our abilities with the Palestinian resistance, with the Palestinian revolution, with the national resistance, with the heroic Lebanese people, with the heroic Syrian people.

The day of liberation will definitely come, the day of victory will definitely come. This is our right, my brothers, this is our duty. Life under the flag of imperialism, under the flag of Zionism, under fear, under threat, or under American terrorism is worthless.

Brothers, we must combat the American terrorism so that we can feel that we are living happily. We want to live happily from the ocean to the Gulf, to live with dignity and pride. If our homes were destroyed and burned by bombs, we want to live, even for a day, with dignity and pride. This nation must teach America a lesson. We will teach america a lesson greater than the Vietnam lesson. We will even teach a lesson to colonialist France; a lesson greater than Dien Bien Phu. We will never accept colonization near our borders or violating our borders. This is explicit colonization of Africa, this is an unjust colonization of Chad. This President Goukouni, we support him and put our forces at his disposal, we are ready to fight with him for the liberation of Chad, to liberate Africa from colonialism.

Brothers, the colonialists have to know that they are facing a new power, a challenging power, facing a nation which wants to live free and dignified. In this nation there is a revolutionary force which is able to mobilize its powers. There is a new force here which America knows nothing about, and which France knows nothing about, and which Zionism knows nothing about. The colonialists have to watch their steps and return whence they came in Chad, in Palestine, and everywhere in the World.

We have fought alongside Nicaragua. Here is the leader Tomas Borge, one of the leaders of the Sandinistas, only miles from America, the fighters have reached a million, and are provided with Libyan arms and Libyan support, because they are fighting alongside us, because they are fighting America at its doorstep. America is fighting you, America hates you and envies you because you are actually fighting it at its doorstep. You are fighting alongside Nicaragua, which might be belittled. Nicaragua means a great thing, it means fighting America near its borders, similar to the fight that America is waging against us at our borders in the Gulf of Sidra. We are fighting it in its territorial waters in Nicaragua. Why did America occupy Grenada? Because the resistance against imperialism near the borders of America. Cuba is 90 miles away, a revolutionary bastion, even a communist country, a principal enemy of capitalism in America.

I think...do not think that America is all right, do not think that America is happy. America is staggering because it is being strangled; it is not happy when it sends its fleets; it is staggering because it is being strangled at its borders. Yes, the imperialist peoples will be strangled. We are working to build a wide front of the peoples who are against America, of the peoples who are struggling against imperialism, of the peoples who want to put an end to the polarization of the great imperialist powers peoples from Iran to Afghanistan — brothers, America wants to make Afghanistan into a colony. When America speaks about the forces which the revolutionary government in Afghanistan asked for from the Soviet Union; When America talks about these forces it does not weep for the Afghan people's freedom, it wants to swallow Afghanistan and to make it into a sphere of influence like Pakistan — from Iran to revolutionary Afghanistan, to Nicaragua to Cuba, Namibia, Palestine, South Africa, and Northern Ireland, we work for all these peoples, and we will be victorious, with God's help, in forming a wide international front which struggles against imperialism, to encircle imperialism, until we demolish its arrogance. From the UN to the Gulf of Sidra. March forward and the struggle will continue.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech at People's Congress Final Session

LD012102 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1540 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the final session of the General People's Congress in Tripoli People's Hall - live]

[Excerpts] (? We have been waiting) for this glorious day, the great Al-Fatih Day that has seen the emergence of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and that of the union of Arab republics, and it is today witnessing the birth of the union between the Moroccan Kingdom and Libya. So the Al-Fatih day enters the eternal golden records book of the Arab nation; it enters the history of the Arabs as a pan-Arab day and not as a regional day. This is because the revolution that broke out on the dawn of this day 15 years ago is a unonist revolution launched by the movement of the free unionist officers. [applause]

It is neither a surprise nor something new for those who launched this revolution; what is surprising is what has not been achieved in the last 15 years of unionist action, because the foundation of the emergence of the movement of the free unionist officers was the realization of Arab unity. We consider that our efforts have not been directly successful in achieving unity, but all our efforts from the Tripoli covenant to the union of Arab republics, to the Jarba declaration, to Hassi Messaoud [attempt at union with Algeria at Hassi Messaoud meeting], to the Oujda treaty, to any other unionist attempt, which I may not remember now, will not be in vain as the West, which is full of hatred against the Arab nation, would wish, the West that wishes all our efforts to fail. In fact the efforts have brought closer the day of Arab unity. Today the winds of Arab unity have blown on the extreme Arab Maghreb [Morocco] [applause] because the appearance of a unionist revolution in Libya (?made it possible) to propose Arab unity to Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

In brief, I would like to say how we reached this glorious day. The entry to this union is modest, characterized with all realism that takes regionalism into account. But if it is not a source of enthusiasm at its beginning, it is a source of hope and optimism. Not all that is a source of enthusiasm realizes hope.

Morocco has been isolated, as I told you this morning, for 300 years; Libya became isolated about 1911, isolated by Italian colonialism. Three quarters of a century of regionalism in Libya, 300 years of regionalism in Morocco. The Egyptians say that they are 5,000 years old, taking into account the first dynasties of ancient Egyptians which commenced 3,200 years before the birth of Christ. A country which was isolated for 300 years from the other Arab countries to approve today in its millions a federation with another Arab people who are located in the middle of Africa — and the two peoples are separated by thousands of kilometers — this is a passive decision [as heard]. But this gives hope that, whatever the distance and whatever the duration of regionalism, this federation confirmed at an immortal hour, this nation confirmed at an immortal hour that it is united. There was no enthusiasm, but there were great hopes in this federation. Actually, this federation is built on confidence more than it is built on written treaties. There are many written treaties, and As-Sadat swore the constitutional oath before the Federal National Assembly. Millions queued to create the Federation of Arab Republics on 1 September in the year — what year was it? 1971? — on 1 September 1971 millions queued in Syria, Egypt and Libya to create the federation. As-Sadat took the constitutional oath before the National Assembly. But As-Sadat betrayed [words indistinct]. (?The federation) is actually built on trust, because the documents with As-Sadat and his taking the oath did not stop him from opting out and betrayal.

The most important thing in this treaty is that it reaffirms the unity of the Arab nation between nonadjacent countries. This nation is one nation, a nation that challenges geography, challenges regionalism, and challenges all elements that contradict the unity of the Arab nation. Even if the federation fails [word indistinct], it confirms that the peoples are trying to rally, and the nation is trying to collect itself anew whenever it is divided. Today is a historic chance, the Moroccan and Libyan peoples implemented a federation between them. There were elements of oppression, internal and external, to kill this federation, but always whenever a chance appears the masses will opt for Arab unity. We said that we are one nation whose interest lies in unity. But someone might oppresses us and forces us to dissolve this federation.

I have found sincere intentions in King Hassan II. I am confident that he is sincere and full of enthusiasm for this federation. Also, this is the first time that our brothers in Morocco have tried to negotiate, and sign and establish a federation with us. In fact, all our intentions were directed toward the Arab East, because the Arab East was raising the flag of the unity of the Arab nation, so that is why we addressed ourselves to it immediately. Now we have started to address ourselves to the Arab Maghreb, because the Arabs of the Maghreb are more serious than the Arabs in the East.

Then the treaty includes the formation of a federal court so that if someone works against or breaks this federation, the role of the court appears. The court will condemn whoever betrays the issue of the federation. If there had been a court to try As-Sadat constitutionally, it would have voided all his actions and would even have given them the justification for stopping As-Sadat. Actually, this extra guarantee was insistently requested by me, despite the fact that King Hassan considered that the trust between us is enough. But I am not talking about friends — the two of us trust each other, and we both declared this federation. These peoples said yes, but other situations and circumstances might occur, even after us.

This made me suggest forming a federal court to try anyone who would violate the federation treaty. Furthermore, I requested that we exchange letters to inform the International Court of Justic that we have concluded a treaty with such stipulations, and have formed a court; and if this court was unable at anytime to arbitrate any problem concerning the federation, then either party would be able to file a case before the International Court of Justice and we would accept its ruling, which would be binding. For example, let us suppose that there was a separation. God forbid; we would ask who was responsible for the separation, and file a case at the federal court. Let us suppose that the federal court was obstructed by one of the parties which prevented those from either Libya or Morocco from coming forward, so it was unable to [words indistinct], and the court was unable to perform its tasks. In such an instance, either side would be able to file a case before the International Court of Justice. We shall say that the treaty we informed you of some time ago [words indistinct] and now we have a problem, (?and we want you to arbitrate). The International Court of Justice will investigate, and no one can hinder the (?activities) of the International Court of Justice [words indistinct]. The International Court of Justice will make its ruling that either Libya or Morocco is the cause or so and so is the cause and its decision will be binding.

I consider this a safeguard so that the federation will not be (?considered) a game as was the case with the Federation of Arab Republics. However, I sent a message to all Arab leaders, even to Egypt (?which was then under As-Sadat's rule). We sent them a copy via the United Nations and we even sent the Sudan a copy by mail. This message said that the time had come to work seriously to save the future of the Arab nation and think seriously about the unity of the Arab nation. This was the main point of the message I sent.

Israel wrote and announced that we produced more than 200 nuclear warheads. Now they are making missiles with a 4,000-km range to reach any Arab capital. They are building large frigates to close Bab al-Mandeb and Gibraltar and control sea routes at these two straits to search everything that enters or leaves the Arab homeland. If you buy iron and steel products or nuclear products, they could find them in a shop from Scandinavia enroute to Libya and could say the products are prohibited from entering the Arab world. This (?will) happen and they have announced it. The Israelis are following a very hellish way inside the Arab nation and continue so, and we wait until they kill us. Indeed you saw [words indistinct].

I sent this letter to the Arabs [?calling for] serious work, to achieve a unity of thought, the unity of the Arab nation in any form and the liberation of Palestine. We received many replies.

Here is a reply from Chadli Bendjedid — agreeing with the need to create a joint Arab nation to bring the Arab capabilities together and defend the fateful and strategic issues — an urgent demand. This is the essence [word indistinct].

Here is a reply from King Fahd. We must consecrete all Arab efforts for the confrontation of our enemies and all the attempts aimed at obstructing the joint Arab action. He says Arab ministerial committees should be set up to study the most important issues and topics on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit, to (?study) the Arab-Zionist conflict and study the various alternatives for the development of the joint Arab action toward a desirable goal. In brief he is saying these are matters we will submit to the forthcoming summit conference.

The reply of President Bourguiba declares that he had studied this message with every care and consideration [words indistinct] and I share your preoccupation with these matters and I imagine as you do the gloominess looming ahead — the dark view of the future, and I also adopt your [word indistinct] analysis of the Israeli expansionist plan and of its [word indistinct] and repercussions at present and in the future. There is no difference between us, that a serious pursuit of the matter is needed because the factor of time, as you have mentioned, is not in favor of the Arabs. Thus [word indistinct] makes our backwardness graver and our problems more difficult. The issue of unity and Palestine have become organically linked and they cannot be separated. I do not see any objection to holding (?official) meetings under the umbrella of the Arab League devoted to discussing this issue. Such was the reply of Preident Bourguiba [words indistinct].

And here is the reply of the amir of Kuwait. I share without doubt the feelings about the weak position reached by the Arab nation to the extent that its enemies belittle it and work continuously to weaken and splinter it. We all share the aspirations and expectations and strive to see the Arab nation united. The issue of unity or union between the Arab countries is a fateful issue which requires a balanced discussion at the level of decision makers who can reach an agreement on the first practical steps. We do not differ with you on these objectives and desires which are the aspirations and expectations of every sincere Arab.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad replies: The proposals and visualization which you presented in this context constitute a positive framework for the confrontation of the current challenges facing the Arab nation and its legitimate causes, foremost the Palestine cause which [words indistinct] the seeds of the Arab-Zionist conflict. We appreciate and support your valuable initiative which you presented to the Arab states as a draft plan for Arab action to be adopted by the coming summit conference. We, as the revolution, must make your sincere initiative a success in view of these facts.

This is a reply from the President of Mauritania. I share with you the opinion that the time has come for the Arab states to reconsider their stand and shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities toward the Zionist danger, especially during this period when danger has reached its climax as represented in the continuing occupation of the Arab territories and expulsion of the Palestinian Arab people from its national soil while ignoring all the opinion and resolutions of the international community which are aimed at the achievement of peace and justice in this region. From this premise I bless any initiative capable of uniting and closing the ranks to escape the present predicament and achieve the desired objective, foremost, the recovery of the usurped land and injured dignity and returning the expelled people to their homeland. This was Ould Haydala.

Now the reply of President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti: We are certain that the proposals which you presented are capable of dealing with the Arab situation from which our Arab nation suffers. [as heard]

After he wrote this letter he sent the speaker of the house of deputies to explain his stand.

The reply of the amir of Bahrain. He confirmed that the state of Bahrain is in agreement with the message, sent his regret for the [word indistinct] which the Arab nation is living and which is threatening it with extinction, and conflict with external forces or infighting, and that there is a need for a serious stand to straighten matters out.

The reply of the amir of Qatar [words indistinct] and expressed his appreciation of what I had presented. He says that the current Arab atmosphere and the deterioration from which the Arab nation is suffering dictates that their intentions toward each other be cleared to have the desire and serious determination to present the problems among the Arab countries and solve them and then to (?reach) agreement on the objectives of the Arab nation.

The President Hafiz al-Asad says his attitude is ours. I spoke to him even before the arrival of the message. President Amin al-Jumayyil, president of Lebanon, confirmed Lebanon's endorsement of the Libyan initiative. The king of Jordan expressed approval of the plan and confirmed that there was no alternative to joint Arab action at present. The president of the PNC said there is no doubt that their side approved its content.

Some of the replies were written, some were verbal, and some were personal [words indistinct]. The reply by King Hassan (?led to this result) — he responded immediately and proposed the creation of a union between Libya and Morocco. [Applause] After the king had said he was ready for the creation of unity in truth, I told him at the start that there was a strong contradiction between Libya and Morocco. Libya is a Jamahiriyah, the summit of the revolutionary camp, and Morocco is a kingdom and, as King Hassan has put it, leader of the conservative group. I even told him that as Arab brothers we can understand each other; one is called Mu'ammar and the other is Hassan, but [words indistinct]. He says that generally the points which I have raised indicate that I have seriously considered his proposal. It also indicates a sense of responsibility should unity indeed be established between the two countries. I also discussed what America would say and what the other Arab countries and Israel would say. [Words indistinct] and neither America nor any other state can dissuade Morocco from its pan-Arab resolution. [applause]

Consultations began. At the beginning they were in secret at Morocco's request so that enemies and the rancorous could not interfere and abort the action. Later it was Morocco who presented this introduction, the preamble which you have read in the treaty, and [words indistinct] that the union would be set up in this form.

As a matter of fact, I did not intervene much in amending the Moroccan proposal because I wanted the responsibility to be with Morocco. Morocco is the one who called for union. Its (?response) was the setting up of a union between Libya and Morocco, a union by means of a treaty in this form. So the responsibility is borne by Morocco. Morocco, you have asked for a union. We have agreed. You have proposed that the union be in such a form and that it be called such. We have agreed, but the responsibility is borne by Morocco. If, God forbid, something happens tomorrow, one would not say that, by God, this is because you have entered and your proposal was such [sentence as heard]. At the beginning we told you that your proposal [word indistinct]. From the beginning we told you that the union should not be in this form. I told King Hassan: You [word indistinct] all the conceptions that you deem will make a successful union between two states like Libya and Morocco.

In fact, I did discuss a lot with him. I made minor amendments only. The essential thing is the court of justice and the budget. The union should have a development budget and an administrative one. In other words, Libya has part of the budget and Morocco has part of the budget. These will then be made into one unionist budget which will spend money on common projects, on unionist projects linking the two countries. If another state joins and accepts this budget, then the budget becomes like that of the United States, like the budget of the Soviet Union, or like the budget of any large state.

Consultations were held later with Syria, Algeria and Tunisia. We found that Syria and Libya were still in the union of Arab republics; (? it might continue as it is). [applause] It is believed that Algeria might join later. With these developments the number of Arab nation members began to increase. It had been decreasing to a level where there would only be disappearance unless we obliged ourselves to make the count go up. By God, today is indeed considered to be a historical day where perhaps the count will increase for a fragmented, wronged and oppressed nation, harassed by its enemies.

The Americans, the Israelis and the French have humiliated us. They daily inflict humiliations. American planes come from America to drop their wastes and their bombs on the Arab land in Egypt and over Sudan. The AWACS spy planes fly over and desecrate Arab airspace.

Libya Releases Two British Detainees

LD021527 Tripoli JANA in English 1447 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 6, Sept 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Two Britons were released in Tripoli last night, George Bush and Douglas Ledingham who were convicted [on charges of] violating the security of the revolution in the Jamahiriyah. The British citizens were released in the presence of Mufta Ku'aybah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice and members of the British labour delegation visiting Jamahiriyah to participate in the celebrations of Libyan Arab people marking the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih revolution as well as in the presence of many world journalists.

Mufta Ku'aybah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, said in a statement he read out to the journalists: The release of the British citizens is on purely humanitarian grounds to express the extent of the tolerance of the Libyan Arab people and its goodwill for establishing good relations with the British people.

He added: The British Government initially strained Libyan Arab-British relations and destroyed its basis and principles, because it harboured and helped cliques of terror of Libyan fugitives who are wanted by the Interpol.

He also said: We are concerned about and dissatisfied with the stand of the British Government against the Jamahiriyah people as it opposes the Libyan citizens in Britain.

He mentioned that the Jamahiriyah received more than 11,000 British citizens who enjoy their full rights, live in peace and security and [who all]receive total respect, welcome, and good treatment by the Libyan people.

MOROCCO

Voting Statistics in Treaty Referendum Reported

LD312342 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Interior has begun to give the first results of the referendum which took place today in all parts of the Kingdom in connection with the Arab-African federation treaty. Attendance at the polling places took place in an atmosphere of national enthusiasm, which has always reflected the attitudes of the Moroccan people toward historic events.

The final results recorded in some regions have reflected the approval and complete response to the action of His Majesty King Hassan II which he had taken to strengthen Arab-African solidarity. An international media delegation consisting of 150 newsmen including the Libyan media delegation, is conveying the results of the referendum to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The final results of the voting is as follows:

Ouarzazate Region:

Registered voters: 223,992
Votes cast: 221,036
Cancelled votes: 191
Expressed votes: 220,865
Affirmative votes: 220,865

The voting was 100 per cent. Ouarzazate Region consists of 32 (electoral) districts.

Taza Region:

Registered voters: 220,772?
Votes cast: 194,840
Cancelled votes: 54
Expressed votes: 193,994
Affirmative votes: 193,994

Votes cast were 87 per cent. Voting average was 100 per cent. Taza Region includes 27 districts.

Safi Region:

Registered voters: 256,931
Votes cast: 255,670
Cancelled votes: 23
Expressed votes: 255,647
Affirmative votes: 255,647

Attendance was 93.2 percent. Average attendance was 100 percent. Safi consists of 22 districts.

Azilal Region:

Registered voters: 162,919
Votes cast: 153,664
Cancelled votes: 201
Expressed votes: 153,463
Affirmative votes: 153,384

Average attendance 98.12 percent. Attendance average was (93.95 percent). Azilal consists of 23 districts.

El Jadida:

Registered voters: 320,047
Votes cast: 217,319
Cancelled votes: 209
Expressed votes: 299,510
Affirmative votes: 299,505

Average attendance was 98.56 percent. Affirmative vote average was 99.99. El Jadida has 27 districts.

Sidi Ifni:

Registered voters: 43,239
Votes cast: 42,640
Cancelled votes: 1060
Expressed votes: 41,580
Affirmative votes: 41,580

Average attendance 98.61 percent. Average attendance 100 percent. The region consists of 7 districts.

Mohammedia-Zianat Governorate:

Registered voters: 51,792
Votes cast: 50,619
Cancelled votes: 493
Expressed votes: 50,120
Affirmative votes: 50,024

Average attendance 97.96 percent. Average attendance 96.80. The governorate consists of 2 districts.

Hassan Accepts Referendum Results

LD021439 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday at the royal palace in Ifrane, King Hassan II received members of the Constitutional Chamber who submitted to his majesty the constitutional decree stipulating the Moroccan people's consent to the federation treaty between Morocco and Libya. Our correspondent has sent this dispatch on the subject:

On Saturday evening at the royal palace in Ifrane, His Majesty King Hassan II, may God make him victorious, received members of the Constitutional Chamber who submitted to his majesty, may God grant him glory, the constitutional decree stipulating the Moroccan people's consent to the federation treaty between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah concluded 13 August 1984 in Oujda between His Majesty King Hassan II, king of Morocco, and His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

Mohamed Larbi Majbub, chairman of the Supreme Council and chairman of the Constitutional Chamber, gave the following speech in the presence of his majesty:

[Begin Majbub recording] I have the great honor to submit to Your Majesty the official results of the referendum concerning federation between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Constitutional Chamber has made a deep study of all the records [mahadir] prepared by the committee charged with (supervising) the referendum at regional levels and [word indistinct].

Your Majesty, we in the Constitutional Chamber have not noticed any error or violation in the proceedings of this operation. Your Majesty, we have also studied the supervision of the general referendum and we have issued a decision regarding this, and we have [word indistinct] the official results. Thus, Your Majesty, the Moroccan people have given their consent by 11,490,514 votes against 2,134 votes. I submit to Your Majesty the decree which was issued by the chamber with [words indistinct].

After this, his majesty the king made a speech in which he, may God save him, said:

[Begin recording] Honorable judges and members of the Constitutional Chamber. We are extremely pleased with the results which you have reported concerning the referendum on the Arab-African federation treaty between Morocco and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The results which have become clear, whether concerning participation or the size of the participation, and concerning the percentage which votes yes, have confirmed yet again — if we were in need of this confirmation — that, as said in the Arab proverb, "If the people follow their king's religion; then in Morocco it must said that kings follow their people's religion." We all know the extent of the Moroccans' commitment to anything that concerns Arab honor — an honor that cannot be active and effecitve unless all its parts are united. If we had not known of this in our people, we would not have signed the agreement and we would not have [words indistinct] submitted to its [words indistinct] views.

What is the difference between circumstantial options and destiny? Morocco was offered circumstantial options and destiny, and it has chosen the circumstantial options in its own interests. Every country must look after its own interest. However, there are things that surpass circumstantial options, namely destiny options. When it comes to making a choice concerning destiny, Morocco will never (?compromise) its customs, traditions, and history and Morocco will never turn its back on the high and low tides of the history which has made an impact on its life since the founding of Morocco as a nation.

On this occasion I would like to congratulate my friend His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. I would like to congratulate him on this historic day which God Almighty has brought to two peoples which are African and Arab and of noble origin in struggle and jihad and history. if Morocco fought to liberate its territories for more than 36 years before full liberation, let us not forget the Libyan people and their resistance to colonialism when colonialism put its weight on Libya after World War II.

Finally, members of the Constitutional Chamber, thank you for your good work and integrity. The work you have done in one day regarding more than 9 million [as heard] voters demanded speed, but also skepticism, wisdom and thoroughness. We have no doubt that your professional conscience has made you earn all these qualities — speed, thoroughness and integrity. We thank you, in our own name and in the name of our faithful people. God bless you. [end recording]

Hassan Cables Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

LD012025 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The Arab-African federation treaty has come into force today. This was confirmed by His Majesty King Hassan II in his telegram to President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In this telegram his majesty the king says: Thanks be to God, and prayers and peace be upon the messenger of God. To His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution;

Dear brother: The treaty with which the federation of the Moroccan Kingdom and the state of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was established and which we signed in Oujda on 13 August 1984 has come into operation on 1 September 1984, because the two Moroccan and Libyan peoples have approved it by means of a referendum in compliance with the 16th provision of the agreement and in accordance with the measures in operation in our two countries.

The noble aims which the treaty is seeking and also the profound reasons which inspired us to sign this treaty will be the best guarantee of its effectiveness, vitality and continuation. The Moroccan and Libyan peoples, while approving it unanimously, see in it — as it is supposed to show — the way and the opportunity for the Arab nation to revive all the values and ideals that were the foundation of its civilization and great diffusion to all parts of the world. We are convinced that the Arab nation and the continent of Africa — we are an integral part of them — will not be strong and advance except by way of an organized federation, reasonably built. We pledge to work earnestly to realize and embody this federation, so that we ensure for our people's happiness and prosperity. We are confident that the treaty of the federation between the two states, which we concluded, will form through the desired federation the strongest and safest basis. As it is open to all the Arab and African peoples who wish to join it, it will be one of the more effective and suitable elements along the road of the Arab-African federation to which we aspire with all our strength.

Dear brother, please accept our true fraternal sentiments and great esteem.

Dated: 1 September 1984.

TUNISIA

France's Cheysson Meets Bourgiba, Make Statement

LD311648 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba today received Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, and Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid Essebsi and the French ambassador to Tunisia. Cheysson made a statement in which he said that President Francois Mitterrand has asked him to convey a message to President Habib Bourguiba; and that he was sent on an official mission by President Mitterrand, who is anxious to learn the views of President Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian Government concerning the various immediate problems pertaining to the region.

On his part, Mohamed Mzali had talks with Cheysson on bilateral relations and the political situation in the international arena. The meeting was attended by Beji Caid Essebsi.

Cheysson Meets Klibi, Qaddumi

LD010042 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, yesterday in Tunis discussed with Mr Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, a number of the issues which concern Arab and international affairs, the situation in the Arab Maghreb region, Arab and international efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war, and the issue of the Lebanese south. Mr Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, yesterday evening in Tunis discussed with Mr Cheysson the situation in the Middle East, the latest developments of the Palestinian issue, and the necessary means to achieve a just peace in that region. They also discussed relations between the PLO and France. The Palestinian and French sides stressed the necessity of consolidating these relations by continuing mutual contacts between PLO and French officials. Mr Cheysson reaffirmed the French position on the Palestinian issue. The meeting also discussed the Iraq-Iran war and the necessity of an international move to put an end to it.

Cheysson Cited on Chad

NC012036 Paris AFP in English 2030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Tunis, Sept 1 (AFP) — France will end its military presence in Chad as soon as Libyan forces withdraw from the country, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said here today. "As long as Libyan forces are in Chad we consider our duty and our commitment is to stay there. As soon as Libyan troops leave, we will leave as well," Mr Cheysson told a press conference before leaving here for Paris today. French troops are backing Chadian President Hissein Habre against the Libyan-backed forces of Goukouni Oueddei which control northern Chad. On Western Sahara, where the Algerian-backed Polisario, front is fighting Morocco for control, Mr Cheysson stressed that France had often expressed the hope that the problem of Western Sahara could be resolved peacefully and by recognising its people's right to self-determination.

Cheysson Grants Press Conference

LD012329 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] In a press conference, which he held this morning before leaving Tunis, Mr Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, stressed that Tunisia is a sovereign country, a country which has an experienced political leadership, and its independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty should not only be recognized but should always be consolidated. In this respect he said that economic development is one of the factors of consolidating national independence. The French minister of external relations explained that his country feels that it is directly concerned in this because it is Tunisia's biggest financial partner. He explained that there are changes in bilateral exchanges, and these changes have begun through [word indistinct] Tunisian exports. Mr Cheysson announced that the issue of Tunisian exports of olive oil is on the way to be solved at EEC level, and that the expected solution will guarantee that Tunisian exports to the EEC will not be affected by new countries joining the EEC. He said: We have not yet reached a solution for this issue, but we have achieved some progress.

Concerning the new developments in the Arab Maghreb, the French minister of external relations reaffirmed France's full support for all that could enable the Maghreb countries to unite their action. In this respect, he expressed his hope that these countries will close ranks and form a united front when they talk to the European side. In reply to a question about the Oujda treaty Mr Claude Cheysson said that France has no right to judge what a sovereign country does with another neighboring country, or what some countries do with each other in their region. In addition, Mr Cheysson denied that French relations with the PLO have recently been tense. He described as rumors the reports on this matter. He added that France respects the Palestinian people as any other people and considers that their rights should be respected, otherwise peace will be impossible. He ended by expressing support for the idea of holding negotiations in which all the concerned parties participate, including the PLO.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Official Interviewed on OAU Summit

LD031728 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The situation in the Maghreb was the subject of the discussions between the President of the National People's Assembly and Mr Ould Salek, member of the Polisario Front Politburo and official in charge of external relations. Mr Rabih Bitat in fact received Mr Ould Salek yesterday, and also spoke with him about the coming meeting of the OAU planned, and now fixed, for 15 November in Addis Ababa. With respect to the meeting we wanted to know what hopes the SDAR has in the next OAU summit. We asked Mr Ould Salek, the SDAR official responsible for external relations, who also replied to other questions from [name indistinct]. Let us listen to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] It is noted that in July and August the Saharan army successfully carried out almost daily offensives in various parts of the SDAR's territory. Your communiques moreover gave [word indistinct] accounts of these attacks, and what was particularly noticeable was that these tactics of harassment showed that the strategy of the walls of sand did nothing to stop your struggle. So what is your evaluation of the situation and how could it develop?

[Salek] First, the offensive which we are carrying out at present against the Moroccan defenses which falls within the framework of the pursuit of our national unity, is a clear response on the part of our people to the military escalation of the king of Morocco. It is a demonstration, if such were needed, of the will of the Saharan people to fight until the total liberation of their country. This offensive which we are carrying out also shows that the policy of the walls, the policy of fait accompli, will not work and that the Saharan people, the Polisario Front and the government of the SDAR are ready to confront the Moroccan walls. The war will continue until King Hassan II pulls his soldiers out of our country. And within this framework I can tell you that our country is more determined than ever, while accepting the application of the OAU resolutions, notably Resolution 104, which calls on the Polisario Front and Morocco to hold direct negotiations, while being ready for negotiations and peace, I can tell you that our country is ready to continue to fight until total independence. The wall the Moroccans have built, the new wall, was built after the failure of the old system of the old wall which was in the area of Smara and Bou Craa, and El Aaiun. It is a military escalation, but it is not based on any economic, social or political force of Morocco. It is in fact a backward step by the king of Morocco, who wanted to destabilize the whole area, by beginning this wall, which goes as far as the territories, or rather the frontiers, of other countries, notably Mauritania. The walls can never stop the fight by our people. We are not the first to confront colonial policy and the policy of walls and Morocco — the regime of Hassan II — can prolong the war, but they can never bring to an end the struggle by our people. They can prolong the suffering of the people of the area, notably the Moroccan people and the Saharan people. For us, victory is certain, we shall continue to fight until total independence.

[Question] As the development of the Saharan issue at an international level and particularly at an African level, what hopes do you have in the next session of the OAU?

[Salek] In this regard, Morocco has refused to apply the decision [words indistinct]. It has blocked the application of the African peace plan, which was [words indistinct] by all the Polisario. [Passage indistinct] we consider that Morocco today is isolated from the African countries, we consider that the SDAR has shown a great sense of responsibility in working with other member-states for the work of the OAU to succeed and for the strengthening of the organization of our continent. Furthermore, the 19th summit congratulated the SDAR at the time for the responsible attitude it took and now it is up to the OAU to assume its full responsibility, faced with the struggle being carried out by the Saharan people against continual aggression, aggression which violates the decisions of the OAU and the charter of the OAU.

[Question] And in terms of the Maghreb we are seeing a rapprochement between countries of the same area, through certain arrangement, so what can the Saharan people, who are a people of the Maghreb, engaged in the struggle for self-determination, expect from such arrangements?

[Salek] We are a part, an integral part of our Maghreb region. On the problem of unity, we have said that there will be no Maghreb unity until our independence and territorial integrity are respected. We consider — and everyone agrees about this — that as long as the issue of the Western Sahara is not resolved, through respect for the rights of the Saharan people notably to independence, the Maghreb cannot be conceived, the Maghreb cannot be built. It is time for all peoples of the Maghreb to work together to make the king of Morocco see reason, and finally, to prevent further suffering for the people of the Maghreb, and finally to envisage a future of respect, a future of unity and complementarity based on the rights of all peoples to life, freedom, independence in their borders, and this is how we consider that such arrangements can be useful and can (?succeed) [end recording]

DJIBOUTI

Sudan Note on Red Sea Security Meeting Delivered

LD022247 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] The Sudanese envoy who arrived in Djibouti yesterday left for Aden, capital of the PDRY, today after delivering a message for President Hassan Gouled Aptidon to Prime Minister His Excellency Barkat Gourad Hamadou. The contents of the message included Sudanese proposals for holding a [word indistinct] session on the security and peace of the Red Sea. The Sudanese envoy, who is the minister of state for political affairs, [words indistinct] the acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation who is also the minister of industry, His Excellency Fahmy Ahmed el Hag.

ETHIOPIA

Goshu Calls for Strengthening Cooperation

EA020217 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Goshu Wolde has said as well as strongly supporting the struggle for the peace, progress, and prosperity of mankind; Socialist Ethiopia were also further strengthen her peaceful cooperation with governments and countries.

Comrade Goshu Wolde, foreign minister and COPWE Central Committee member said this in a speech he delivered yesterday at the Hilton Hotel during a gathering of foreign diplomats and representatives of international organizations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the revolution and the eve of the formation of the party.

In his speech, Comrade Goshu Wolde said that Socialist Ethiopia respected the equality of peoples and the territorial integrity of countries, did not interfere in the internal affairs of nations, and stood for peace prevailing in the world. Ethiopia continues to stand firm in her desire to strengthen peaceful cooperation for mutual benefit with neighboring countries. Comrade Goshu pointed out that Ethiopia believed in the policy of peaceful coexistance with countries pursuing different socio-economic systems and added that her relations with the majority of the world community were founded on this strong basis.

Comrade Goshu commended the governments and international organizations which provides us with moral and material support for the progress and strengthening of our revolution. He said that Cuban and PDRY comrades who stood by our side by sacrificing their precious lives for the protection of our country's territorial integrity and our independence at a time when our revolution was faced with danger will always be remembered in our revolutions history of struggle.

Comrade Goshu said that through the determined leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and through the unrestrained support of the USSR, other socialist countries and progressive forces, our revolution had emerged victorious, Marxism-Leninism had been spread extensively to the broad masses, and numerous development projects which could change the lives of the people had been laid down through the (?clear) leadership found since the formation of COPWE. Comrade Goshu pointed out that one could learn from history that it was impossible to violate Ethiopia's unity and bounderies. He said that since all that the expansionists could gain from their actions was only failure, they should stop their futile desires.

KENYA

Government Statement on Sporting Links With S. Africa

EA311706 Nairobi KNA in English 1330 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Nairobi Aug 31 — The following is a text of Kenya Government statement on sporting links with South Africa issued today by the Office of the President.

The Kenya Government has noted with concern and dismay a press report appearing on the front page of today's edition of *THE STANDARD*, Friday, 31st August 1984, and attributed to Mr Reggie S. Alexander, stating that Kenya should resume sporting ties with South Africa as a means of undermining racism in that country. This statement is not only utterly contradictory to the policy of the Kenya Government regarding any contacts and links with the racist regime of Pretoria but is also out of tune with the aspirations and stand taken by the OAU on this matter.

The declared policy of the Kenya Government regarding contacts and links with the racist regime of South Africa is to deny that regime any links whatsoever with the rest of the world as long as South Africa continues to practice her obnoxious system of apartheid. That stand still remains.

It will be recalled that South Africa was recently mentioned in the Njonjo Commission of inquiry and while the commission is in the process of writing its report, this matter remains subjudice. In view of the seriousness of the implication of South Africa's involvement, as revealed in the evidence presented to the Njonjo Commission of Inquiry, the Kenya Government finds it difficult to comprehend how a true patriot Kenyan could have suggested the establishment of sporting links with South Africa. Such a statement coming from a person claiming to be a genuine Kenyan is tantamount to undermining the efforts of the Kenya Government to deny South Africa any links with the world.

The statement is therefore out of tune with the aspirations and stand of the Kenya people as enunciated and reiterated by the Kenya Government and the ruling party, KANU, which have consistently called upon Africa, her friends, and the whole community of peace-loving nations to isolate South Africa.

Any true patriotic Kenyan should help the struggle for dignity and equality in South Africa by supporting concerted efforts of the OAU in declaring total war on apartheid. This is what Kenya expects of all her nationals. The Kenya Government wishes, therefore, to reiterate that her well-known stand on South Africa is still very firm, because Kenyans believe in democracy, social justice and rule of law all of which the racist regime in South Africa has continued to flout.

Government Statement on Maize Shortage

EA032144 Nairobi KNA in English 1233 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Nairobi, Sep 3 — The following is the full text of a statement on the shortage of maizemeal in Nairobi, released this afternoon from the Office of the President.

Over the last few days, there has appeared to be a shortage of Maize flour [as heard] in Nairobi, as evidenced by queues of people looking for the commodity in the city. The government takes this opportunity to reassure the residents of Nairobi and the country as a whole that there is no shortage of maize in the country.

The apparent shortage has been occasioned by some slight logistics problems which have now been solved. In addition to their normal haulage of goods for the rest of the economy, the railways have recently had to cope with transportation of imported wheat from Mombasa to the user areas in Nairobi and further up-country. This additional requirement has put increased pressure on the available rolling stock, resulting in less maize being delivered to the millers from up-country depots.

The situation has now been examined and additional railway wagons made available for transportation of maize from the depots to the millers. In addition, arrangements have been finalized to utilize road transport to augment the railway's effort and the situation as regards availability of maize meal is expected to return to normal within the next few days.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan: 190 Barre Troops Lost in Major Attack

EA012243 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1900 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Units from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces launched a major attack on a base belonging to the 77th platoon of the 44th Battalion of the forces still loyal to Barre at (Bandiradley) town in Mudug region, south-west of Gaalkacyo, on the main road linking the north and south of the country.

The loyalist troops of the fascist Mogadishu regime lost 190 soldiers killed, 56 wounded, 51 others taken prisoners and the rest fled to the countryside. The reports from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS add that 4 tanks, 2 APC vehicles mounted with self-loading missiles, 50 caliber guns and 2 vehicles mounted with F-26 field guns manufactured in Italy were destroyed. The loyalist troops of the antipeople Mogadishu regime lost a very large quantity of arms, ammunition and military hardware.

The DFSS fighters lost 14 martyrs, 19 others were wounded, and 1 vehicle was burned out.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Welcomes Swedish Prime Minister

EA020137 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Mr Olof Palme arrived in Dar es Salaam last night to begin a 4-day visit to Tanzania at the invitation of President Nyerere. Mr Palme was welcomed by president Nyerere, Prime Minister Ndugu Salim ahmed Salim, Foreign Minister Ndugu Ben Mkapa, and other party and government leaders.

UGANDA

Prime Minister Receives Chester Crocker

EA032145 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Erich Otema Alimadi, has held discussions with the visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker, at the international conference center in Kampala. Mr Otema Alimadi and Dr Crocker discussed matters pertaining to bilateral relations between Uganda and the United States. Dr Crocker expressed his government's wish to improve relations with Uganda. He said that the U.S. Government is deeply aware of the history of Uganda and the problems the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] government inherited.

The prime minister informed the assistant secretary of state that the UPC government believes in democratic institutions and called on Uganda's friends who believe in the same cause to support the government in this noble cause.

Earlier Dr Chester Crocker held discussions with a team of officials led by the permanent secretary, Office of the Prime Minister, Mr Ayune. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the relief agencies. Mr Ayume told Dr Crocker that the relief agencies have always been free to go to any part of the Luwero triangle.

Dr Crocker appreciated the efforts of the government and the relief agencies in assisting the displaced people of the disturbed areas in Luwero, Mpigi and Mubende Districts.

CAMEROON

Gabon Defense Minister Received by Biya, Comments

AB312140 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Concerning the Douala plane accident, the Gabonese emissary received this afternoon by President Biya and bearer of a message from President Omar Bongo has condemned the distortion of the news item that made people believe that the so-called Cameroon Liberation Front has its base in Gabon. Julien Mpouho, Gabonese minister of national defense and veterans affairs, denied this while speaking to newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Mpouho] My delegation and I are bearer of a message from President Bongo to President Paul Biya. The message deals with relations of good neighborliness between Cameroon and Gabon.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, you are minister of defense. Can we say that there are security problems between Cameroon and Gabon?

[Mpouho] There are no security problems between Cameroon and Gabon. Since the (?existence of our two countries), there has never been any problem, apart from the case involving one soccer match some years ago, if I remember well. Right now, there is no problem.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, there is a certain section of the press which tends to make people believe that there are some problems between Gabon and Cameroon. What do you think about this allegation?

[Mpouho] There is no threat because there is no conflict between us. Before the existence of any threat, there must first be a problem and there is none. There is therefore no threat. We have very cordial relations. Cameroon and Gabon are two brotherly countries of the subregion who understand one another.

[Reporter] Responsibility for the accident involving a Cameroon Airlines plane in Douala has been claimed by a certain movement reportedly having its base in Libreville. Is this true?

[Mpouho] I think the news item was twisted. Africa No 1 said that it received an anonymous telephone call. It did not say that the caller who made that call was living in Gabon, in particular in Libreville. This is not true. [end recording]

Government Statement Reports Two Dead in Plane Fire

AB311340 Paris AFP in French 1146 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, 31 Aug (AFP) — The latest official report on the Cameroon Airlines Boeing 737 accident Thursday in Douala states that 2 persons were killed and 114 rescued. These include 24 persons who escaped unhurt and 90 others who were hospitalized, the Cameroon Government officially announced today.

In a statement sent to AFP in Paris, the Cameroonian Government, which has set up an investigation commission to look into the tragedy, specified that as of last night 61 persons were under observation while 29 others had received appropriate treatment and returned home.

The statement further says without details that the plane caught fire on the runway of the Douala International Airport as it was about to take off for Yaounde, Garoua, and Maroua and that there were 116 persons on board including 109 passengers and 7 crew members.

Cameroonian head of state Paul Biya "has sent to the bereaved persons and families the deepest condolences of the Government along with his profound sympathy," the Cameroonian official statement added.

Third Victim Reportedly Dies

AB311950 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Twenty four hours after the plane accident at the Douala International Airport yesterday, about 60 persons are under observation in hospitals. The head of state has decided that persons whose cases are serious will be evacuated abroad. We can affirm that out of the 116 passengers on board this Cameroon Airlines Boeing 737, 24 persons escaped unhurt, 92 others were hospitalized, and, some hours later, 29 of them were allowed to return home since they were feeling well. Sixty-one persons remain in the hospital and one of them reportedly died this evening, thus bringing to three the number of casualities. This has not yet been confirmed.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President Kolingba Signs Amnesty Decrees

EA011856 Bangui Domestic Service in French 0500 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The ruling CMRN [Military Committee for National Recovery] President General Andre Kolingba has signed two important decrees.

First: On the release measures the CMRN president and head of state, considering constitutional acts No 1 and 2 of 1 and 22 September 1981, considering Decree No 84012 of 23 January 1984 relating to confirmation and nomination of the CMRN members, and Decree No 84249 of 27 July 1984, the CMRN Council [word indistinct] decrees:

Article One: Persons sentenced before 1 September 1984 and whose sentences are definitive are amnestied.

Article Two: Persons whose sentences are not definitive as of 1 September 1984 on the ground of [word indistinct] of sentence or having good prison record will also benefit from this amnesty measure when their sentences become definitive.

Article Three: Those persons excluded from this amnesty measure are:

a. Persons who have already benefited from this grace measure before 1 September 1984.

b. Persons sentenced for having undermined the national or external security of the state, for assassination, murder, [word indistinct], poisoning, setting fire deliberately to a house or other [word indistinct], (?convicted drunkards).

c. Civil servants and state officers as well as their accomplices who are sentenced for misappropriating public funds estimated at or over 5 million CFA francs.

Article Four: Persons also excluded from this grace measure are those who have run away [word indistinct].

Lastly, the present measure is not applicable to fines [words indistinct].

The present decree comes into force as of its date of signature and will be recorded, published in the official gazette, and communicated by all [word indistinct].

Issued in Bangui on 31 August 1984.

[Signed] General Andre Kolingba

Decree No 84241 relating to the amnesty measure given to certain political detainees: The CMRN president, head of state, considering constitutional acts No 1 and 2 of 1 and 22 September 1981, considering Decree No 84012 of 23 January 1984 relating to confirmation and nomination of the CMRN members, and of Decree No 84249 of 27 July 1984, the CMRN council [word indistinct] decrees:

Article One: The following political detainees, will benefit from a total amnesty: (Camara, Jean); (Vangare, Nagele), (Djaoussou, Alphonse), (Bagankote, Flory), (Ndongo, Jean), (Tchatayira, Venance).

Article Two: The present measure does not apply to fines, courts fees, and damages.

Article Three: The present decree comes into force as of its date signature, and will be recorded and published in the official gazette and communicated by [word indistinct]

Issued in Bangui on 31 August 1984.

[Signed] General Andre Kolingba

CHAD

Bardai Radio Reports Goukouni's 28 Aug Speech

AB031525 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Summary] "Every important move requires that one draws appropriate lessons from it. This was the case at the time when the historic agreement was signed on 6 August 1984 and at the time of the subsequent presidential speech of 12 August. This is the case now with the partial formation of the National Liberation Council and the formation of a new Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] as marked by Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei's 28 August nationwide speech. In the speech, which will remain a landmark in the GUNT annals, the GUNT president said thanks to the unity of revolutionary forces, our goals will be (?pursued) and we will give tit for tat to the unscrupulous political agitation of imperialist agents both inside and outside." "Then Comrade Goukouni, in the following remarks, describes the factionalist attitudes of certain individuals:

[Begin Goukouni recording] "I feel that the principle of factions had prevailed over that of the state, thus leading to the negation of the state and and disregard for law and order. This also fostered unrestricted ambitions, all kinds of opportunism, selfish pursuits, in a word, everything that militates against unity and national solidarity." This has played into the hands of our enemies. The latest unfortunate political agitation in Paris, Ouagadougou, and in some other capitals can only confirm this state of affairs. Yet, we know at our own expense that everyday the existence of factions harms the consolidation of our struggle. It is because we all knew this that we all agreed to set up the National Liberation Council as a framework for our organization. We had no other choice in our action. "As a matter of fact, when we take a look at the past of the (?GUNT) and its present," we realize that it was affected by the "disagreements among the various factions due to mean personal ambitions and personal political pretentions." This has served base interests rather than the struggle of our people against the common enemy. [end recording]

"Elaborating on the issue of unity, Comrade Goukouni Oueddei said this:

[Begin Goukouni recording] "More concretely, we do not mean that a large unitary organization encompassing all the patriotic and revolutionary forces can (?completely) absorb the existing factions," but that these factions should allow the need for unity to prevail, "because we must unite and we are condemned to unite. Unity is necessary, it is an (?urgent need)." "It is unity that will enable us to win the struggle against tyranny and the neocolonialist forces in order to establish a revolutionary and socialist regime in the country. But I will add that unity and union are not an exceptional goal as such. This is why we say we do not want unity for unity's sake. We do not want unity at any cost." "We do not want to compound the division of the Chadian patriotic movements. But, on the contrary, we want to work to overcome the division which has paralyzed the consolidation of the people's struggle in the country." [end recording]

"After expatiating upon the definition of a unitary strategy and the political obstacles to its implementation, Comrade Goukouni examined the case of some professional agitators who are now trying to divert national and international attention with the view to concealing their failures" in their missions as ministers:

[Begin Goukouni recording] "Already following the setting up of the former (?government) in the wake of the Algiers accords, the same individuals, through untimely dilly-dallying, had delayed the reactivation of the struggle for the liberation of our country from the imperialist yoke." During their journeys abroad many ministers contented themselves with "orchestrating a sterile polemic against some GUNT factions and indulging in shameless commercial practices at the expense of the fighting and militant people."

Similar dilly-dallying had allowed French and American imperialism to extend its grip on the OAU, thus giving France an opportunity to send its troops into Chad. In fact, "this is a veritable conspiracy hatched by the imperialist circles with the support of both their agents in our midst and the traitors who have settled down in Ndjamena. The failure of the Addis Ababa conference once again made it possible to bring to light" the obscure designs of those people. "Having a foot in Tripoli, and a master in Paris and in Iraq, these (?chameleons) with dubious nationalities" concealed their underhanded dealings in order to create divisions among the the fighting Chadian patriots. [end recording]

"Denouncing the abnormal, antirevolutionary alliance between breakaway factions and the treacherous imperialist agents, President Goukouni Oueddei expressed satisfaction over the positions of certain friendly progressive countries, including the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which support the strengthening of our unity in action. The GUNT president concluded with an appeal to the militants and fighters both inside and outside the country. "The firmness of his tone departs from its softness in the past.

[Begin Goukouni recording] "Since the patience of the revolutionary forces has its limits, there is not time (?to allow confusion) on our political scene. As of today, we will assume our responsibilities in order to ward off any development. Any factional, antirevolutionary manifestatiton, both inside and outside, will be severely dealt with. We will fight the grave-diggers of our unity in the same way we have been fighting the merciless, reactionary, bloodthirsty, illegal government in Ndjamena.

"I want to make an urgent appeal to all militants, to all fighting forces both inside and outside to close ranks and safeguard our revolution against its detractors. At a time when we are embarking on a new revolutionary path, we expressly call on the fighting patriots, the masses of the people, cadres, and students, refugees and exiles to mobilize themselves within the new structures in order to crush the reactionaries. Failure to respond to this appeal to joint revoltuionary actions is tantamount to playing into the hands of the enemy. So I invite you to assume your historic responsibility in the interest of the nation.

"We must wage the battle for unity together and everywhere because the salvation of the martyred Chadian people depends on the outcome of this battle. This new revolutionary phase" lies in the hands of all fighters on all operational fronts. It is also the duty of all of you, militants, because "you must consider our unitary position as your own position and associate yourselves entirely and actively with the current clarification process. Always remember that the obscurantist, mercantile, and egoistic practices of some corrupt politicians have recently cost us dearly. You could have pursued the revolution; you can do it. But the negative attitude of some (?agents) of imperialism prevented you from letting free all your energies in the pursuance of our cause. I therefore make a brotherly appeal to you to depart from all divisive undertakings and to take part in the efforts to strengthen our unity." "We will harmoniously continue our heroic march to its conclusion, that is till we achieve the total and definitive liberation of our beloved fatherland, Chad. United, we will overcome imperialism and internal and external reaction." [end recording]

Bardai Reports Goukouni Visit to Tripoli

AB041020 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Comrade President Goukouni arrived in Tripoli more than 2 days ago. The president of the Transitional National Union Government took part on Saturday in the festivities marking the 15th anniversary of the 1 September revolution.

In his speech on this occasion, Comrade Al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, who had Comrade Goukouni Oueddei at his side, examined Arab, African, and world matters. Speaking about the situation in Chad, the leader of the Libyan revolution pledged his commitment to help President Goukouni Oueddei free Chad. He said: We will give a big lesson to the French colonialists. Al-Qadhdhafi further noted that Chad would become a new Dien Bien Phu for France.

BURKINA

Sankara Heads Newly Formed Government

AB010719 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 1 Sep 84

["Decree Appointing Government of Burkina Faso" signed by Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council for the Revolution, in Ouagadougou on 31 August — read by Staff Sergeant (Doukina Mohame)]

[Text] Decree Appointing the Government of Burkina Faso. The president of Burkina Faso and head of state decrees:

Article 1. The Government of Burkina Faso is formed as follows:

Chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, President of the Faso [Republic], and Head of Government
Captain Thomas Sankara
Minister of State Delegate to the Presidency of the Faso in Charge of Justice
Captain Blaise Compaore
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Laitar Basile Guissou
Minister of National Defense and Veterans Affairs
Major Boukari Jean-Baptise Lingani
Minister of Interior and Security
Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo
Minister of Information and Culture
Ouattamou Lamien
Minister of Economic Promotion
Captain Henri Zongo
Minister of Finance
Damo Justin Barro
Minister of Budget
Adele Ouedraogo
Minister of Planning and Development
Youssouf Ouedraogo
Minister of Commerce and Supply
Alain Koeffe
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock
Seydou Traore
Minister of Water Resources
Michel Tapsoba
Minister of Equipment
Leonard Compaore
Minister of Transport and Communications
Oumar Diawara
Minister of Labor, Social Security and Civil Service
Fidele Towe
Minister of Environment and Tourism
M. Train Raymond Poda
Minister of Family Affairs and National Solidarity
Josephine Ouedraogo
Minister of Health
Major Abdoul Salam Kabore
Minister of Sports and Leisure
Richard Sawadogo
Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Issa Tiendrebeogo
Minister of National Education
Philippe Somet
Secretary General of the Government and of the Council of Ministers
Rayatigoungou Kabore Zongo

Article 2. The present decree which takes effect today will be published wherever the need arises.

Ouagadougou, 31 August 1984

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

CDR Urges Trial of Union Leader by Court-Martial

AB030940 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Motion of support and recommendations by the women's wing of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution on 2 September in Ouagadougou]

[Text] Considering the 4 August 1983 event; considering the political orientation announced on 2 August 1983; considering the organization of the people's power in Burkina Faso, namely the principle of centralized democracy and of criticism and self-criticism; considering the anarchic and unpopular actions of a fascist or pro-fascist group calling itself the Anti-4 August Revolutionaries; considering the political leanings of the 7 August 1984 petitioners; considering the fact that such leanings are likely to undermine the existing structures and are henceforth a rejection of the decisions made by the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], namely the dismissal of the pretentious Ibrahima Kone [ex-minister of youth and sports]; considering that the petitioners used the state property, namely the facilities of the national lottery, to bring discredit upon the people's power; considering the pernicious, abusive,and irresponsible statements made by Toure Soumane [Patriotic Development League, LIPAD, union leader], the grave digger of the people's power; considering that Toure Soumane is nothing but a lackey of international imperialism, an opportunist who joined the revolution to pursue his selfish goals; considering that such statements can bring discredit upon the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] and sow confusion, we female militants of the inter-CDR [CDR coordinating organ] most strongly condemn all the petitioners. We condemn Kadiaga Idrissa for using the equipment of the national lottery. We condemn Toure Soumane, the counterrevolutionary, for his libelous statements on Radio France Internationale. We call on the CDR National Secretariat and on the CDR to take every measure to dismiss Kadiaga Idrissa. We appeal for exemplary sanctions to be taken aganist all the petitioners in order to prevent them from harming the process launched on 4 August 1983. We ask that the boastful Toure Soumane be brought before the revolutionary court-martial to justify his actions.

Fatherland or death, we will win.

[Issued by] The women's wing of the inter-CDR in Ouagadougou, 1984.

Cholera Outbreak Brings Postponement of March

AB032230 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The support march for the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, scheduled to take place this afternoon, did not take place. The march was postponed on the instructions of the Ministry of Health because of the current health situation in the capital. Here is a statement by Comrade Major Abdoul Kabore:

[Begin Kabore recording] Several Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, CDRs, have asked us to mobilize for a gigantic march supporting the CNR. Comrade militants of the people's democratic revolution, the CNR, through my voice, support the staging of this march. However, considering the current health situation in the city of Ouagadougou, we invite the Ouagadougou CDRs to postpone this march which, from the health point of view, constitutes an aggravating factor for the disease that has befallen several areas of the city. The health situation demands everybody's active cooperation. We request every comrade to follow the instructions given by the health officers mobilized through the CDRs in order to fight this disease. I am authorized to state that although the situation is grave, it is far from alarming and all measures necessary to contain this disease are being taken.

On 27 August we recorded in the (?Tamouen) area a patient with symptoms of vomiting and diarrhea. Laboratory examinations confirmed to us that this patient had cholera. The disease has now spread and isolated cases have been reported from almost all the areas of Ouagadougou. I stress that these are isolated cases. We are not talking about an epidemic yet. As of 3 September, we have recorded 67 cases and about 10 deaths [words indistinct]. [end recording]

GHANA

Delegation To Attend Libyan Anniversary Celebrations

AB311945 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] A Ghana delegation has flown to Tripoli to take part in the 15th anniversary tomorrow of the Al-Fatih revolution in Libya which brought Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to power. The eight-member delegation is led by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Coordinating Secretary Mr P.V. Obeng.

The other members are: the Eastern regional secretary, Daniel Agyekum; the deputy secretary for Greater Accra, Quaynor Mettle; and a member of the National Defense Committee and four military personnel. Also to take part in the celebrations are representatives of the organs of the Ghana revolution. The delegation will be away for 3 days. At the airport to see them off was the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata.

GUINEA

Ex-Energy Minister Keita Dies in Detention

AB031915 Paris AFP in French 1849 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Conakry, 3 Sep (AFP) — N'Famata Keita, former minister of energy in the last government of the late Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, died Saturday night in the Kindia Prison where he and his former colleagues are being detained since the military takeover of 3 April in Guinea.

No official statement was issued to announce the death of the former energy minister. The body of N'Famata Keita, who has not yet been tried since his detention, was handed over to his family by the present Guinean Government.

IVORY COAST

Country Signs Agreement on Rescheduling Foreign Debts

AB311830 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Ivory Coast, like a great number of African countries facing the difficult world economic crisis, has decided to reschedule its external debts. After negotiation with the Paris Club on 4 May, Minister of State Seri-Gnoleba was received by the London Club for technical discussions, and bilateral negotiations with Switzerland began today. The offical document on the rescheduling was signed this morning on the fifth floor of the Mali House. Seri-Gnoleba represented the Government of Ivory Coast and (Holf Gaber) represented the Swiss Confederation. Seri-Gnoleba pointed out to our visitor that our debt, far from being a shameful thing, is a worthy debt incurred to improve the welfare of Ivorians.

[Begin Seri-Gnoleba recording] As the president has always repeated, the amount of our debt is one that can be displayed on all walls because it is a debt that was incurred to enable us to better this country. Therefore, it is on his behalf and upon his personal directive that we performed this morning's ceremony. I must stress again the favorable character of this agreement. We want to demonstrate before the world that the pledge we made to balance our financial situation will be carried out to the letter by ourselves. The president has asked me to express this point to you and I repeat it because this agreement, as some people believe, has not been imposed on us by any international financial institution. It is a demonstration of our political desire to do everything to ensure that our development rests solely on the efforts of Ivorians themselves. [end recording]

Mr (Gaber), as a represetative of the Swiss Confederation, expressed the hope that the other countries would demonstrate understanding during the negotiations and that Ivory Coast would overcome these difficulties soon.

LIBERIA

'Socialist' Nations' Involvement in Coup Plot Alleged

AB010751 Paris AFP in English 0742 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Sep 1 (AFP) — Liberian Defense Minister Maj Gen Gray Allison charged here Friday that 66 people trained in socialist countries were responsible for the present political tension in the West African state, centered in last week's alleged plot to oust head of state Samuel Doe.

He told a press conference that the main aim of these "saboteurs" was to overthrow the government and establish a socialist regime. He called on Liberians to beware of them. He said they had been trained abroad while former Education Minister Boimah Fahnbulleh was in office. Mr Fahnbulleh was named education minister when the military seized power in April 1980. He was later appointed foreign minister but then sacked for reported ideological differences with Mr Doe.

The government was not interested in mass arrests, Gen Allison said, adding that eight people, including two former members of the interim government, Harry Yuan and Francis Manneh, had been arrested in connection with the alleged coup plot.

Mr Doe's former deputy, Maj Gen Nicholas Podier, was among the political and military figures rounded up after the announcement of the plot, in which Mr Doe said unnamed foreign countries, including three African states, were involved.

Monrovia On Charges

AB021250 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] The defense minister says that trained socialists have infiltrated the Liberian society. Minister Allison has called on the citizens to be aware of their activities aimed at causing disorder and confusion in the society. Minister Gray D. Allison disclosed that following the introduction of the 1980 revolution, several members of the Movement for Justice in Africa, MOJA, were sent to socialist countries and trained to subvert the state and establish a socialist system of government in Liberia.

Speaking at a news conference at the Defense Ministry, Minister Allison pointed out that when the revolution was ushered in, the then minister of foreign affairs, G. Bacchus Matthews, and Planning Minister Dr Togba Nah-Tipoteh made several proposals to the Liberian Government which were geared toward socialism. The proposals, Minister Allison said, were socialist oriented and as such were rejected by the then People's Redemption Council government.

Minister: 'At Least 102 Casualties' in Campus Incident

AB021315 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] At least 102 casualties have been reported by the Liberian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare as a result of the UL [University of Liberia] incident on August 22d. According to a letter addressed to the minister of information, Health Minister Martha Sendolo Belleh is quoted as saying that the number represents reports from all medical institutions in the Monrovia area.

Minister Belleh said no death had so far been reported as a result of the 22 August military operation on the University of Liberia campus. She went on to say that her ministry will continue to ascertain new facts concerning casualties emanating from other medical centers not yet contacted.

Church Leader Praises Government Disclosures

AB031715 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The president of the Liberian Council of Churches, Archbishop George D. Brown, has expressed concern why parents and guardians of people presumed missing in connection with the University of Liberia crisis are not coming forward to inform the authorities as expected. Today's *DAILY OBSERVER* quoted the archbishop from a sermon which he delivered yesterday at the Trinity Cathedral in Monrovia in which he wondered whether the people concerned have not been able to speak out simply because they are afraid.

The bishop is reported to have also praised the disclosure of the latest figures by government on the number of persons injured as a result of the university crisis. He described the report as a major step forward to establishing the actual facts. At the weekend the Ministry of Health revealed that 102 persons were injured in the University of Liberia incident on 22 August.

Former University President Denies Allegations on Riot

AB030845 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The former president of the University of Liberia, Dr Mary Anthony Brown Sherman, has denied allegations that the university authorities incited students to riot during the unrest on the campus nearly 2 weeks ago. The allegations were made at the weekend by Defense Minister Major General Gray D. Allison during a news conference. The incident on the campus led to a clash between government troops and the students in which more than 100 students were reportedly wounded, some of them seriously.

NIGERIA

Buhari, Cape Verde's Pereira Hold Discussions

Both Leaders Comment

AB021015 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has called for unity of purpose and a common vision for a concerted action in the face of relentless onslaught on African dignity. He said that even though the challenges to improve the economic and social well-being of the peoples of Africa were enormous, the African nations are taking the right path in the creation of regional organizations like the ECOWAS. The head of state was speaking at Dodan Barracks yesterday before the commencement of bilateral talks between officials of Nigeria and Cape Verde. Gen Buhari lamented over the breakup of the East African Community but stated that the establishment of other regional bodies in other parts of Africa was encouraging.

Gen Buhari expressed deep concern about the problems bedevilling the security, peace, and economic development of Africa and noted that the OAU, which was the only continental organization of its type in the world, was also beset with many problems. He stated that efforts should be intensified to find lasting solutions to the impasse in consonance with the [word indistinct] resolutions of the OAU summit and without compromising the ideals and objectives of the OAU Charter. Gen Buhari advised that the recent accords between the racist regime in South Africa and some Frontline States must be viewed with wisdom and patience because of the peculiar situation of those countries. He stressed that our binding concern must be never to abandon our brothers and sisters in the liberation struggle and those states whose geographical positions make hostages to South Africa.

In his reply, President Aristides Pereira noted that it was comforting that a small country like Cape Verde could sit on the conference table with a big nation like Nigeria on the basis of fraternity and trust. He said that the meeting would be one more contribution to African unity and the advancement of ECOWAS. The Cape Verdian leader noted the leadership role which Nigeria plays in Africa and expressed confidence that the leadership of Gen Buhari would put Nigeria in a better position to maintain the status quo. He said that in spite of the difficulties facing Cape Verde, she would always play her role as an African country with regards to liberation movements and pan-African organizations.

Communique Issued on Talks

AB031245 Lagos NAN in English 1215 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Lagos, Sept 3 (NAN) — The president of the Republic of Cape Verde, Mr Aristides Pereira, left Lagos today for home after a three-day official visit to Nigeria. Mr Pereira, who left Murtala Muhammed Airport aboard a Nigeria Airways Boeing 737 aircraft at about 10:05 am, was seen off by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, and the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon. Others at the airport were the defence minister, Major General Domkat Bali; the chief of air staff, Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa; the inspector-general of police, Mr Etim Inyang; and some other top government officials. Mr Pereira, who was given the traditional 21-gun salute, also inspected a guard of honour before his departure.

In a communique issued today at Lagos at the end of President Pereira's visit, Nigeria and Cape Verde agreed to establish a joint commission for cooperation. The two countries also agreed that the draft of an economic, scientific, and technical agreement should be prepared by Nigeria for study by Cape Verde. They called on African states to ensure the success of the 20th summit of the OAU scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa late in the year. Both countries appealed to OAU member-states to sink their sectional interests on all issues in order to enable the organisation to solve urgent African problems. They also deplored the poor financial situation of the OAU and called on member-states to pay their annual contributions to ensure the smooth running of the organisation's secretariat.

On Western Sahara, the two countries expressed support for the people of that country in their just struggle for self-determination and said that it was desirable to set in motion the machinery for the implementation of OAU's decisions on the territory.

Speaking last night at a state dinner in honour of the visiting president, the head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, said that Nigeria had continued to seek peace for war-torn Chad because of its spillover effect on Nigeria's security. According to the head of state, so long as the conflict continued, Nigeria could know no real peace too. He therefore appealed to President Pereira to join him in finding a lasting solution to the Chadian conflict under the auspices of the OAU.

Replying, President Pereira pledged his country's support for a peaceful settlement in Chad.

Buhari Meets Sao Tome Envoy, Comments

AB020845 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Nigeria has again appealed to African countries not to allow any issue to disrupt the forthcoming summit of the OAU. The appeal was made in Lagos yesterday by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, while receiving a special message from President Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe. The Nigerian leader said that disagreements and issues among member-nations should not override the genuine interests of African unity.

On the protracted (?crisis) of Western Sahara, the head of state reiterated Nigeria's position and her willingness to initiate another meeting of the OAU Implementation Committee through the current chairman of the organization. Gen Buhari said Nigeria would not like to jeopardize her membership of the committee by taking sides before the committee was able to find a solution to the problem.

On bilateral relations between Nigeria and Sao Tome and Principe, he said it was the policy of the present administration to strengthen the economic, political, and cultural ties between Nigeria and sister African countries.

Delivering the message, the external affairs minister of Sao Tome and Principe, Mrs Maria do Amorim, briefed the head of state on matters concerning the bilateral relations between Nigeria and her country as well as other African issues.

Army Chief: Country Should Manufacture Needed Arms

AB031806 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text]The Nigerian chief of Army Staff, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, said that the Defense Industries Corporation is to be reorganized and modernized in order to step up its research activities. Speaking at the end of a 3d Armored Division training week in Rukuba, near Jos, Major General Babangida said that it was time for the country to manufacture its own weapons and equipments instead of relying on foreign ones. He maintained that it was only by doing so that the country's hope at self-reliance and self-sufficiency could be realized. The chief of Army Staff said that because of the prevailing economic situation and the need to conserve foreign exchange, military training abroad have been temporarily stopped while opportunities for local training have been increased.

OPEC Team Stops en Route to South America

AB031746 Lagos NAN in English 1220 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Lagos, Sept 3 (NAN) — OPEC conference president, Mr Kamal al-Maqhur, arrived in Lagos yesterday on his way to Ecuador at the head of an OPEC team which is visiting member-states in South America.

Members of the team are Nigeria's minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, and Indonesia's mines and energy minister, Dr Subroto. While in Quito, the team will hold discussions with Ecuadoran president, Mr Leon Febres Cordero, and other government leaders. The team, which had visited Nigeria, Gabon and the United Arab Emirate (UAE), will also visit Venezuela.

The OPEC delegation is a follow-up to the organization's July meeting in Vienna which set up teams to visit member-states to urge them to abide by the organization's pricing and production decisions. A second team led by UAE'S oil minister, Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, has visited Iran, Kuwati, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Libya and will later visit Indonesia.

TOGO

Pereira Confers With Eyadema, Leaves for Praia

AB040755 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira held fruitful talks yesterday in Lome. During the talks, the two leaders agreed to continue to work toward the strengthening of African unity and the friendship between Togo and Cape Verde Islands.

The Cape Verde head of state, Aristides Pereira, who was the guest of the Togolese people for just a day, expressed happiness over the visit which he made on account of a short refueling stopover on his way back from Lagos, Nigeria. He left Lome yesterday afternoon for Praia, the Cape Verde capital, after a short visit to Togo.

The Cape Verde head of state expressed his great appreciation of the brotherly and warm welcome which the Togolese people, their party, and government gave him and his delegation. He expressed the need for both countries to strengthen, develop, and make more efficient the relations of friendship, brotherhood, and solidarity existing between our two peoples.

The Cape Verde president described his visit as agreeable and useful because it provided an opportunity to have a frank and loyal exchange of views with President Eyadema at a time when Africa is confronted with great difficulties. He expressed satisfaction over the agreement existing between him and President Eyadema in regard to their identical approach to African problems and over the similarity between the positions of Togo and Cape Verde on the issues examined. He expressed hope that their common efforts would contribute to the strenghtening of African unity.

ANGOLA

68 Peasants Freed From UNITA; 7 'Criminals' Killed

MB031445 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The crimes being committed in the various regions of the country by the UNITA counterrevolutionary groups have once again been confirmed by peasants who have been liberated from the murderous claws of the puppets by the national defense and security forces.

Some 68 peasants, who have been freed by the Angolan combatants in various operations carried out in Cuando Cubango, were unanimous in confirming the maltreatment that has been meted out to them by the UNITA criminals during their captivity. They say that in order to silence crying children, UNITA criminals force their mothers to strangle them to death with their own hands so as not to be detected by the Angolan combatants.

Among the liberated persons are school-age children who have been without schooling for a long time. Those children are now sent to and gathered at rehabilitation centers of the state secretariat for social affairs where they are supplied with medical assistance, food, and education.

Reports just coming in from ANGOP state that the Angolan combatants are pursuing their offensive operations against the UNITA criminal gangs. According to ANGOP, citing authorized military sources, seven UNITA criminals were killed and all others captured in operations carried out recently in the provinces of Huila, Huambo, Bie, and Malanje. During those operations, large quantities of various types of war material and military equipment were also seized.

LESOTHO

Security Forces Kill 2 LLA Guerrillas, Arrest 2

MB031005 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Rebels in Lesotho appear to be active again, and Lesotho authorities claim to have killed two antigovernment guerrillas at the weekend. A Maseru government spokesperson says two members of the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] were killed and two others arrested after an attack by LLA insurgents on a village in the northern Lerobe District. He says the LLA insurgents were driven back by security forces, which included members of the Lesotho police and Army.

The Maseru official says two Lesotho police officers were wounded in the attack, and they have been admitted to the Hlotse hospital in Leribe, while other police officers were treated and discharged. The police are investigating the attack, the first violent incident allegedly involving the LLA for about a year.

MOZAMBIQUE

Reportage on Portuguese Prime Minister's Visit

Soares Arrives at Airport

MB311541 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Dr Mario Soares, the prime minster of the Portuguese Republic, arrived in our country this afternoon. His aircraft landed at the Maputo International Airport at 1420. The Portuguese prime minister and his wife, Mrs Maria de Jesus Barroso Soares, were welcomed by Marshal Samora Machel, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and his wife, Mrs Graca Machel. A military band played the national anthems of both countries while 19 cannon salvos were fired, after which the Portuguese head of government reviewed the honor guard. While at the Maputo International Airport, Dr Mario Soares saw a presentation of aspects of our cultural heritage by a number of cultural groups.

From the airport to the presidential residence, where he is at the moment, the Portuguese prime minister was greeted by thousands of people who gathered on the streeets to greet him.

Aid to Mozambique Anticipated

LD311729 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares said in Maputo today that Portugal's anticipated entry into the European Community would facilitate the EC's aid to Mozambique. On the planned trilateral cooperation — Portugal, the United States, Mozambique — Mario Soares said the Portuguese contribution to the tripartite scheme would be by making available to Mozambique intermediate [as heard] technology, trained personnel, and others who would like to work in that country.

Speaking on the Southern African political situation, the Portuguese head of government said South Africa should be pressed to comply with the Komati Accord in order to speed up pacification of the Mozambican territory.

Machel-Soares Talks Begin

MB312005 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] High-level delegations from Mozambique and Portugal began talks in Maputo today at about 1730. The delegations are led respectively by Marshal Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Dr Mario Soares, prime minister of the Portuguese Republic.

Speaking at the opening of the talks, President Samora Machel welcomed the head of the Portuguese Government and the high-level delegation that accompanies him on behalf of the Mozambican people and government. The Mozambican head of state said that the cordial hospitality and personal warmth with which the Portuguese people welcomed the Mozambican presidential delegation during its visit to Portugal in October last year remain fresh. He added that the friendship between the Mozambican and Portuguese peoples is indestructible and eternal.

On the occasion of the visit by the Portuguese prime minister to our country, President Samora Machel said that this meeting between friends constitutes an important landmark in the growth of the political, economic, and social relations between Mozambique and Portugal, and contributes to increasingly strengthening such relations and deepening friendship and cooperation between the two governments and states.

Moreover, Dr Mario Soares, head of the Portuguese Government, said in his speech, quote: We have come here elated by the political desire of being able to fulfill that friendship with great realism and pragmatism and with a very strong political desire so that we may fully expand our political, economic, and cultural relationship at all levels. A banquet is expected to be given by President Samora Machel tonight in honor of the Portuguese prime minister.

It will be recalled that the head of the Portuguese Government arrived in Maputo this afternoon. The airplane that carried him landed at the airport at 1420. Before its landing, the airplane flew over the city of Maputo at low altitude, with the permission of the Mozambican authorities, to enable the Portuguese prime minister and his delegation to appreciate our country's capital. As the airplane was flying over Maputo, Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares addressed the following message of greetings to the Mozambican people:

[Begin recording] Upon entering the Mozambican territory on a low altitude flight approved by the Mozambique authorities in order to have a better view of the city of Maputo, I wish to express a heartfelt greeting to the fraternal people of Mozambique and present my salutations of profound friendship to Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. I want to tell you of the hope with which we are about to begin this official visit by Portugal's prime minister to Mozambique. We are certain that this visit will serve to expand and develop the existing excellent relations and the level of cooperation between Portugal and the People's Republic of Mozambique. [end recording]

Soares on Ties With Mozambique

MB311831 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1800 GMT Aug 84

[Interview with Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares by Radio Mozambique correspondent Eugenio Corte Real in Lisbon on 29 August — recorded]

[Text] [Corte Real] Mr Prime Minister, last month the Portuguese authorities prevented a Portuguese citizen from holding a press conference during which hostilities against the Mozambique Government would have been the dominant topic. I would like to know, Mr Prime Minister, what specific measures has your government been taking to prevent Portugal from serving as a base of activities against Mozambique?

[Soares] Well, I went as far as requesting the Mozambique ambassador in Lisbon to tell me if he had information or knew of people who operate from Portugal against the Mozambique Government, or give me the information in order that I could approach the respective services. As you know, Portugal is a country which only now is going to take preventive actions regarding this kind of thing. It has been an open country. The police force for foreigners which had existed has been dismantled. We do not have an intelligence service, and only now will one be established. Recently a law has been passed to enable the creation of an intelligence service. Often we only learn of such events after they have taken place, which is regrettable. What should not be doubted is that the stand of the Portuguese Government is aimed at not wanting our territory to be used for actions against friendly governments, namely the Mozambican Government.

[Corte Real] Mr Prime Minister, what efforts is Portugal currently making in the framework of the countries that invest in Mozambique? Moreover, when do you think the credit line, which was announced last year, will be unblocked? In the same view, what benefits for the Mozambique-Portugal relations are likely to follow (?when Portugal joins) the EEC?

[Soares] Well, Portugal is undoubtedly the one country in Europe, and perhaps in the world, which has up to now granted an increase in assistance to Mozambique. Portugal's line of credit has already exceeded, if I am not wrong, 20 million contos, which means that we have made a considerable effort for Mozambique. We know that Mozambique has great shortcomings, and great needs. We want to contribute to the best of our ability for an improvement of the situation in Mozambique, and we will do all our best to achieve that on a reciprocal basis, because cooperation always implies reciprocity of advantages. Actually, this is on our agenda of discussions with Mozambique. We are not in a position to grant unlimited financial assistance, or allow repayments on a long-term basis. Portugal cannot do this because it is not in a sound financial state, otherwise it would have done this in a fraternal manner.

As you know, because you are a journalist based here, Portugal is a country which is currently facing financial difficulties. However, we now have the financial situation under control with respect to our external debt. We have considerably reduced the deficit or our balance of payment, and this gives us a certain relief. However, the truth is that we cannot grant unlimited financial aid without receiving anything in return, nor export unless payment is made promptly.

We know that Mozambique has problems in the payment of its debts so the proposal that we will present is to cooperate in the areas which can be profitable, which in turn provide a return on the money invested in it. This is a problem that is being studied, and it is going to be discussed at length. I will be accompanied by experts, both from the government and the private sector, who will be able to discusss all the possibilites with a great insight. There is no doubt that Portugal wishes to cooperate with Mozambique and help it the best we can, but we have to manage our own resources in a proper manner, since Mozambique's debt to Portugal is very considerable.

[Corte Real] Regarding the unblocking of the line of credit, do you have anything to say, Mr Prime Minister?

[Soares] Well, on the issue of the unblocking of the line of credit, it has never been blocked. What happened was that it reached its ceiling. Provided that payments are made regularly and if the prospects of payment are good we will also be able to expand the line of credit. However, we have to discuss in what areas and for what purposes the credit line will be expanded.

[Corte Real] On the question of Portugal eventually joining the EEC, will this bring benefits to the economic relations with Mozambique?

[Soares] I hope so, and that they would be enormous. Portugals entry into the European Community is not an eventuality. It is (?definite) and it will come about in the near future. [Words indistinct] the term of the negotiations, and then will follow the ratification of the treaty of adherence. Mozambique, [words indistinct] already joined the Lome Convention. In fact, the EEC has already agreed to establish relations with Mozambique and give concrete aid to Mozambique. So the presence of Portugal in the EEC will facilitate this aid to Mozambique.

[Corte Real] Mr Prime Minister, certain circles in the Portuguese news media have been very concerned about the consequences of the Nkomati Accord, in that the economic rapprochement between Maputo and Pretoria blocks the development of economic relations with Mozambique. What is the view of your party on this matter?

[Soares] I do not think that there are circles in the Portuguese press concerned with that, unless of course we exclude the Community Party, whose attitude toward this issue has been rather ambiguous. I think that the majority of the Portuguese and Portuguese public opinion have hailed the courage and lucidity of President Machel when he signed the Nkomati Accord. As a matter of fact, we would like to see the accord fulfilled as quickly as possible. There are consequences that were anticipated when the accord was signed, namely the steps toward the establishment of peace in the territory, which have not been taken as rapidly as expected. It is necessary to step up that process and exert pressure on South Africa so that it carries out what it has agreed upon.

The dialogue between the two sides is an important and even historic one. It represents a landmark in the evolution of Southern Africa over the past few years, regarding the solution of its extremely complex problems. This implied an effort and [words indistinct] by both Mozambique and South Africa, because the latter's problems are considerable [words indistinct] their grave problems.

[Corte Real] One hears in financial circles that Portugal could play an important role in a tripartite cooperation involving the United States, Portugal and Mozambique. What would be the role of Portugal?

[Soares] Portugal's role would be that of providing know-how, interim technology, cadres, and people willing to take part. The role of the United States would be to contribute with capital. Portugal could also contribute with a certain amount of capital, but to a lesser extent. That would basically be the basis of cooperation. Mozambique would then allow the exploration of specific resources in order to produce wealth and enhance its own natural resources.

[Corte Real] Mr Prime Minister, after your visit to Mozambique you will go to Arusha as deputy chairman of the Socialist International. I would like to know what you think of the Arusha conference, and what will be the results for Southern Africa?

[Soares] The Socialist International is basically a forum of socialist and social democrat parties from all over the world, most of which are in power or in opposition, or in view of (?forming a government). Presently, almost all the socialist parties of southern Europe are in power, as in the case of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece. In northern Europe [words indistinct]. This is the first time that the Socialist International is holding a conference in Africa with the aim of discussing African problems. The conference will be held in Arusha under the auspices of President Nyerere. Great African leaders will be present. For instance, President Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Machel, and other African leaders, including the ANC and SWAPO leaders. Representatives and political leaders of European, and perhaps Latin American, Canadian, and Australian parties will be there. Representatives of the various parties that form the Socialist International will attend the conference to discuss one of the most complex areas of the world — where there is tremendous East-West tension, apart from its own specific problems.

The Socialist International has played a useful role in that it supports dialogue and nonviolent solutions. It has assisted the liberation movements. At the beginning the social democrat and the socialist parties aided the liberation movements, namely Frelimo, which received support during Portuguese colonialism in Sweden and Italy. In Italy the Italian Socialist Party helped Frelimo. Therefore, I think they are parties with great knowledge of the region. Discussions between the African Socialist International leaders may result in formulas and paths being found which could be useful for Southern Africa.

However, solutions reached in this kind of meeting are not immediately implemented. Consequences are not attained immediately, but rather on a medium-term basis. What is important is the establishment of links of understanding and trust among the leaders of the various parties.

[Corte Real] Mr Prime Minister, my final question. You are leaving for Mozambique as prime minister for the first time. What is the image you expect to have when you arrive in Mozambique?

[Soares] My image of Mozambique is of Mozambique's independence day. As a member of a Portuguese Government I attended Mozambique's independence ceremony. I was invited for that purpose by President Samora Machel. As you know, as the then minister of foreign affairs I was the one who began the negotiations between the Portuguese Government and Frelimo which led to cease-fire, and then to peace, and finally independence. There were historic meetings held in Lusaka and Dar es Salaam.

The image I have of Mozambique is that of the independence day. I had never been in Mozambique nor in Angola during colonialism, because as an opponent and anti-Fascist, as I have always been, I was not able to travel to Angola and Mozambique when fascism ruled Portugal. I have only been in Sao Tome when I was deported there. Therefore that is my image. I expect to find a country with difficulties, but which is following the path of independence. Often it is an arduous path; but it is led by a great leader. He is not only a great Mozambican leader, but also an African and world leader — that is, Samora Machel. He is a man whom I regard as having great courage, and lucidity, and being extremely interested, with the necessary pragmatism, in the good of his people.

Machel Speaks at Banquet

MB031000 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1800 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Speech by President Samora Machel at a state banquet in honor of Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares in Maputo on 31 August — recorded]

[Text] Your Excellcny Dr Mario Soares, prime minister of the Government of the Portuguese Republic; Mrs Maria de Jesus Barroso Soares; distinguished members of the Portuguese delegation; ladies and gentlemen:

It is with great joy that we have the pleasure of welcoming to the Mozambican liberated fatherland the supreme representative of the Portuguese Government and the distinguished delegation that accompanies him. The Mozambican people welcome you with open arms and with the satisfaction of having in our country the representatives of a friendly people to whom we are linked by a profound friendship which history has taken care of sealing forever.

On behalf of the people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, we reiterate to Your Excellency, Mr Prime Minister, your wife, and the distinguished delegation that accompanies you the most warm greetings of welcome to the independent Mozambican land. Regard your presence in the People's Republic of Mozambique the same as if you were at home. This is the hospitality that the Mozambican people, your friends, generously offer you.

The path followed by our peoples has been marked by accidents imposed upon us by history, such as common suffering, pain, grief, and human tragedies resulting from domination, exploitation, and oppression by a regime that fell on our peoples. By sharing the ideals of independence, freedom and democracy our people, in different trenchs, knew how to raise with courage and determination the spirit of rebellion against the tyranny that dominated them. We have won. We have managed to overcome in a short period the trauma that an unjust war imposed on us, so that today, with courage and representing history, without prejudice we can build a new level of relations between our two peoples in freedom and with full respect for each other's sovereignty.

It is a great pleasure to have an antifascist and anticolonialist combatant among us; a man who, like us, tasted the bitterness of exile and deeply experienced oppression, depersonalization, and humiliation by the fascist regime. Mario Soares is a well-known name to the Mozambicans. He is comrade in arms in the common struggle for freedom, peace, and democracy. We cherish in our memories the contacts we maintained during the colonial war with his comrades in arms to whom we are linked today by profound links of friendship and comradeship.

We also kindly welcome your wife and our friend, Mrs Maria de Jesus Barroso Soares, who embodied with courage and dignity the role of companion in the difficult moments of the antifascist struggle.

It is with emotion that we recall that exactly 10 years ago your excellency met with a Frelimo delegation to hold decisive talks that would lead to our signing of the historic Lusaka Accord a few days later, which enshrined the end of colonialism in Mozambique and the beginning of a new era in the history of our two peoples. Apart from this fortunate coincidence, which we are pleased to mention, we regard it as a symbol of the common desire to further deepen and carry forth the embrace that we emotionally exchanged.

Mr Prime Minister, we regard your presence among us not only as a mere fulfillment of the protocol demanded by the diplomatic relations, but rather as the expression of Portugal's desire to deepen the common knowledge between our countries for the sake of continuously strengthening our friendship and cooperation between our two peoples. Your presence in the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mr Prime Minister, reflects the progressive development of our fraternal relations based on reciprocal and objective knowledge which was contributed to by the previous official visits to our country by the head of state and the prime minister of the Portuguese Republic.

We believe that the beautiful moments of personal warmth, full of friendship and affection, that marked our visit to Portugal in October last year have also contributed for the development of our friendship and cooperation. Everywhere and in every corner of your beautiful country we met with the solidarity, friendship, and fraternity of the Portuguese people. In Portugal we experienced moments of intense emotion which have been forever engraved in our hearts.

We recall, as one of the most significant moments of that visit, the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two nations, an instrument which will lead us to a greater era in the history of our two peoples. The treaty, which was signed only 8 years after the end of the colonial war, corresponded to the demands expressed by our two peoples. Only the coming generations will be able to assess in its just prespective the scope and meaning of this treaty signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Portuguese Republic.

We believe, Mr Prime Minister, that our cooperation will expand to new sectors and deepen with mutual advantages and benefits. On the basis of the privileged relations that must prevail between our countries, we regard the definition of a strategic framework for our cooperation as fundamental, making it stable and lasting.

With the recent publication of the code of foreign investment in the People's Republic of Mozambique, we are certain that better prospects have been opened up for greater participation of Portuguese interests and entrepreneurs in the economic and social development of the People's Republic of Mozambique once the areas and sectors and formulas of possible cooperation have been clearly defined in the interest of the two countries.

The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique is committed to developing solid and historic cooperation with the Portuguese Republic. We are certain that by following this path and bringing together our resources, capacities, and intelligence we will reach our common objective.

The presence of Your Excellency and the important delegation that accompanies you and the presence of a large number of Portuguese entrepreneurs is also evidence of this desire to travel together in the battle for the development of our two countries.

Mr Prime Minister, your visit takes place at a time when our people are arduously engaged in the gigantic battle against underdevelopment. The Portuguese nationals who work with us here have been making a valuable contribution to this battle. We hail the initiative, unselfishness, and hardworking and entrepreneurial spirit that characterizes the Portuguese worker in the People's Republic of Mozambique. We hail and highly regard the participation and contribution rendered by the Portuguese nationals in the process of national reconstruction.

Mr Prime Minister, the struggle for peace is imperative today, which motivates the peoples all over the world. Humanity is facing its greatest challenge to its survival, for the threat posed by the bellicose and militarist forces puts humanity's own existence at stake. The increased awareness of tension and local wars, and the resort to solutions based on strength, blackmail, and interference, to the detriment of dialogue and reason, are tendencies that have dominated international relations. Peoples today are rising up with increasing vigor and awareness in order to eliminate the seeds of violence, thus preventing the tragedy and horrors of the last world wars, which are still fresh in our memory.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is concerned with the prevailing situation in East Timor — a territory which is still under Portuguese jurisdiction — namely occupation, calculated genocide, and the brutal repression by the Indonesian regime of the people of East Timor, which has aroused a growing indignation on the part of the international community. As a colonial problem, the question of East Timor demands coherent and efficient action by the countries involved in the conflict, so that the Maubere people may finally enjoy the freedom and independence for which they aspire and struggle.

Loyal to the ideals of peace, freedom, and self-determination, and opposed to the policy of intereference and foreign intervention, the People's Republic of Mozambique expresses its concern for the prevailing conflicts in Chad and Sahara, and reiterates its stand of finding peaceful solutions on the basis of the OAU resolutions. The tensions and conflicts in the Middle East, Central America, and the Caribbean are factors that disturb peace and have been worrying the international community. The People's Republic of Mozambique supports the objectives and the struggle of the Palestinian people, which is led by the PLO, and the efforts of the Contadora Group and the Sandinista Government in search of peaceful solutions, particularly for Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Because they know what war is all about, the Mozambicans are a peace-loving people. Today, the struggle for peace constitutes a necessary condition for the economic and social development of peoples. One of the characteristics of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique is the struggle for general and complete disarmament. In this context we are concerned with the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and in our area, and the tendency to [words indistinct] the Indian Ocean into a nuclear zone. We share the initiative and efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into an area free of nuclear arsenals, and a zone of peace.

Mr Prime Minister, Excellencies, southern Africa, which for centuries has been regarded as an area of interest for world powers in the framework of the strategy for the creation of their empire, has nowadays become the stage for conflicts and tensions that put at stake the peace that our peoples in the region aspire. The South African regime has been assigned the mission of implementing that strategy.

The recent initiatives taken by the Governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola are precisely in the framework of the persistent and prolonged struggle to impose peace upon the (?proponents) of war and confrontation. We have appreciated the positive attitude of the Portuguese Government in support of these initiatives. Therefore we say congratulations, Portuguese Government.

However, despite these constructive attitudes in search of negotiated solutions to achieve peace, the causes of violence still persist, and without their elimination there will not be safe and lasting peace.

Apartheid, an institutional system of racial division and discrimination existing in South Africa, still constitutes the primary factor for instability and violence in southern Africa. Condemned by the international community, namely by countless conventions and resolutions at various international forums, apartheid wishes to emerge today in new garments by means of the proclaimed reforms. Paradoxically, these reforms exclude the vast majority of the South African population, and increasingly factionalize and divide the various racial groups that form the South African nation.

Repression, discrimination, murders in jails, forced removals of black residents, and bantustanization continue to be the lines ofstrength of the apartheid policy. The majority of the South African people continue to live as foreigners in their own fatherland.

The People's Republic of Mozambique reiterates its support for the ANC at the political, diplomatic, and moral levels in its struggle for the gain of equality, justice, democracy, and the creation of a South African nation, irrespective of race or the color of its citizens.

The South African regime still continues with the occupation of the territory of Namibia, and is not fulfilling the international provisions enshrined in the UN Resolution 435.

Despite the failure of the talks between SWAPO and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, it emerges as a positive element to be taken into account in that channels of communication have been opened between the belligerent sides in Namibia — SWAPO and the South African regime. However, these dynamics will only succeed if the South African regime abandons the principle of linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola, and accepts initiation of the process of independence on the basis of the UN Resolution 435.

The People's Republic of Mozambique also demands an end to the South African domination of a part of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, and the cessation of support for armed banditry against the legitimate government of the MPLA. The People's Republic of Mozambique also demands an end to the destabilization activities against other independent states of Southern Africa. This is, Mr Prime Minister, the prevailing situation in Southern Africa.

Mr Prime Minister, the talks that we have begun this afternoon have been marked by an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding which make us believe that your official visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique will amount to a decisive and notable step in the strengthening and development of a fruitful and lasting cooperation between our two peoples and governments. We have the historic responsibility to the coming generations to heighten the links of our cooperation at the levels of friendship and fraternity that permanantly unite our two peoples.

We extend to Your Excellency, Mr Prime Minister, your wife, and the delegation that accompanies you, the greetings of welcome to the People's Republic of Mozambique, free fatherland of a heroic and friendly people who receive you with joy.

Convinced that this visit contitutes an important stage in the relationship between our two peoples, I invite those present to join me in a toast to the health of His Excellency General Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic; His Excellency Dr Mario Soares, prime minister of the Portuguese Republic; and his wife, Mrs Maria de Jesus Barroso Soares; the members of the Portuguese delegation; and to the cooperation between our states and governments; the friendship and solidarity between the Portuguese and Mozambican peoples, and to the health of all present, and the triumph of peace and progress for our peoples.

The struggle continues to liquidate famine, misery, misunderstandings, and conflicts. The struggle continues so that there may be eternal friendshp. Many thanks, Mr Prime Minister and all present. [applause]

Soares Visits Production Enterprise

MB031317 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese prime minister, said that he was impressed with the excellent organization and the working atmosphere at Tudor enterprise, which he visited this morning. Accompanied by Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambican minister of foreign affairs, the head of the Portuguese Government visited Tudor enterprise in Matola. The visit lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours, and he toured its various departments acquainting himself with the process of battery production. While at Tudor enterprise, the Portuguese prime minister was presented with a piece of sculpture made by Alberto Chissano. The work, in Sandalwood, symbolizes a family.

It should be stressed that many Matola residents came to Tudor enterprise to greet the Portuguese prime minister with small Portuguese and Mozambican flags. The Public Transport Service cultural group in turn presented several of its repertory's songs and dance, namely Makwayela.

Economic Cooperation Urged

MB011257 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Report from Maputo Trade Fair by Eugenio Kumba]

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares arrived at the Maputo International Trade Fair [FACIM] at about 1030. At FACIM, he first visited the Portuguese pavilion for about 1 hour. Before leaving the pavilion at 1130, Mario Soares urged his country's businessmen to continue to work toward promoting further economic cooperation between the two countries.

From there, the Portuguese prime minister visited our country's pavilions of metallurgy industry and the ministries of foreign trade and agriculture as well as the Macau pavilion. He was accompanied by Joaquim De Carvalho, the Mozambican minister of foreign trade; and Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. It should be recalled that in the morning, Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese prime minister, laid a wreath at the Mozambican heroes monument where he was greeted by dozens of people who gathered there to see the head of the Portuguese Government.

It is expected that a luncheon will be held in honor of the prime minister at the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo after his visit to FACIM, and in the afternoon, he is expected to visit the museum of the revolution.

People's Assembly Announces Release

MB032006 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Communique from the standing commisssion of the People's Assembly issued in Maputo on 3 September]

[Text] Some Portuguese nationals are currently under detention under the orders of the People's National Security Service

[SNASP] for investigation on matters relating to the security of the people and the people's state.

Sovereign institutions of the Portuguese Republic, namely the Portuguese head of state and the Portuguese prime minister, have made representations to the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique pleading with it to consider the prison situation of the said Portuguese nationals. The standing commission of the People's Assembly welcomed the petition of the supreme institutions of the Portuguese Republic.

Considering that is is the wish of the Mozambican Government to promote the relations of friendship and cooperation with Portugal and paying tribute to the current visit of His Excellency Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese prime minister, the standing commission of the People's Assembly has decided to immediately release 10 Portuguese nationals who are detained by the SNASP regardless of the already established facts pertaining to the legal proceedings that have been brought to the attention of the standing commission of the People's Assembly.

FPLM Units Kill Total of 20 'Armed Bandits'

MB030650 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A total of 10 bandits have been killed by our Armed Forces in the region of the (?Mecheneze) and Messurize Rivers during the destruction of the criminal camps in Manica Province. In the (Nhapulo) region of Gaza Province the FPLM killed three armed bandits during a clash. Following an ambush staged by our forces, an armed bandit group suffered casualties and fled in disarray, leaving seven dead on the ground.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Announces 73 SWAPO Members Killed in Clashes

MB030704 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The South-West Africa Territory Force [SWATF] has announced in Windhoek that security forces have killed 73 SWAPO insurgents in 21 armed encounters in the operational area in the 5 weeks since 27 July. A statement issued by the SWATF says 485 SWAPO insurgents have been shot and killed in South-West Africa since the beginning of the year. In the latest encounters, the security forces suffered no casualties. Six civilians have been abducted since 27 July, and nine civilians have been killed in landmine explosions.

SWANU Congress Elects Kangueezi as Party Leader

MB020712 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] The oldest political party in Namibia has undergone a change of leadership. The South-West Africa National Union [SWANU] is holding an extraordinary congress in Windhoek this weekend. SWANU's deputy leader Kuzeeko Kangueezi has been elected party leader. His appointment follows months of tension within the party over whether to participate in the Multi-Party Conference, MPC, on Namibia. New leader Kangueezi headed the faction which opposed participation. SWANU's former leader, Moses Katjiuongua, tried to get this weekend's congress stopped, but when his court action failed he left Namibia to continue his overseas tour.

Guest speaker at the SWANU congress yesterday was SWAPO's secretary general, Andimba Toivo ja Toivo. He called on progressive forces in Namibia to stand together to rid the territory of South African rule. Toivo told the SWANU delegates that he was looking forward to the day they would meet again to take important decisions about Namibia. He said the SWANU congress was an historic occasion because SWANU was ousting what he called its collaborationist faction.

SOUTH AFRICA

Injuries Reported as Blast Rips Johannesburg Building

MB031524 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 3, SAPA — Three people, two men and one women, were 'slightly' injured by flying shards of glass after an explosion ripped through the third floor of a central Johannesburg building, according to police headquarters in Pretoria. The explosion occurred just after 4:15 pm in a Harrison Street Building, housing offices of the Department of Internal Affairs, sending broken glass flying from the third floor down onto office workers heading for home. Police could not immediately say whether the blast was caused by a bomb.

Police and ambulances arrived at the scene minutes after and the area was cordoned off, causing traffic congestion in surrounding streets. "At this stage, we have reports of two men and one woman being slightly injured by flying glass from the third floor. They have been taken to hospital for treatment," a police spokesman in Pretoria said.

Cause of Blast Unknown

MB031736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, September 3, SAPA — Police would probably not be able to establish until tomorrow morning the exact cause of the blast that ripped through the third floor of a central Johannesburg building housing offices of the Department of Home Affairs. "We have no idea of what explosives were used in the blast. The third floor was extensively damaged, but estimates of damage are impossible to determine at the moement," a police spokesman said in Pretoria.

Four pedestrians, one of them believed to be a traffic officer, were slightly injured by flying glass which was blown out of the building on the corner of Plein and Harrison Streets onto office workers heading for home just after 4:15 pm. The explosion wrecked the third floor of the building which houses immigration and passport offices of the Department of Home Affairs (formerly Internal Affairs). Broken glass and papers littered the street, but after an initial pall of smoke, no fire started.

Vaal Triangle Riots Leave Wake of Death, Burnings

Official Murdered, Body Burned

MB031152 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1141 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Johannesburg, [no date as received], SAPA — Sharpevilles deputy mayor, Mr Sam Dlamini, was hacked to death this morning and his body burned on the front doorstep of his home, local press reports said. Two youths were shot, apparently by Mr Dlamini, before he died. Two people died when they were trapped in their burning cars after youths fire bombed them, police said.

Sharpeville, to the south of Johannesburg, was burning in several places today as police cordoned off the area. Several policemen as well as a number of rioting youths were injured as police were forced to take action.

Violence was reported in Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Evaton. Sporadic stone throwing was reported by police from Tembisa on the East Rand. A Johannesburg reporter, Mr Revelation Ntoula, who was on the scene this morning, described the situation. "Homes of councillors were gutted in Sharpeville today. Many places were burning. In Boibateng Township nearby, other private houses were burnt down and beer halls looted and set alight. In Bophelong, council offices were burnt down."

Early today, makeshift barricades were set up in the main road near Sharpeville as youths prevented private vehicles, delivery vans and buses from entering. One policeman, who was on the scene this morning, described the situation as "wild."

Residents in the townships said police used large amounts of tear smoke to disperse crowds that moved from street to street in demonstrations apparently aimed at rent increases in the Vaal triangle complex.

Another reporter, Mr Sol Makgabutlane, described the area as a battle zone today as police opened fire on groups of youths. Several people were injured by buckshot. Pupils told a newspaper police opened fire on the marchers, leaving many people injured. They said the mob then set on a group of policemen, who fled. One policeman was cornered, stoned, and left for dead. But, according to police headquarters, no police officer has lost his life. A police spokesman, Lieutenant H.J. Beck, said a policeman was injured when attacked by a mob. By midday, the situation was calm but very tense. Police reinforcements wearing camouflage uniforms and carrying semi-automatic rifles were brought in by the truckload. The township was blocked off and news media representatives were not allowed in.

Death Toll on Increase

MB040945 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0942 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 4, SAPA — The death toll in the riot-torn black townships of the Vaal Triangle area to the south of Johannesburg rose to 22 this morning with the discovery by police of eight more bodies.

Sporadic stone throwing took place this morning in various townships and in Sebokeng shops were again looted, a police spokesman, Colonel Jaap Venter, said from Pretoria. Where necessary, police were using rubber bullets and tear smoke to disperse trouble makers, the colonel said. The situation, although tense, was under control.

A SAPA correspondent in Vereeniging reported that four of the bodies were found behind a badly damaged service station in Sharpeville. A police public relations officer on the scene of the violence, Captain Tienie Halgryn, said the bodies had no gunshot wounds and it appeared the victims had been strangled. Colonel Venter did not give details of where the other bodies were discovered. Captain Halgryn said at this stage it appeared the "criminal element" had taken over with several shops being looted.

The situation in the townships of Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Boipatong and Evaton remained extremely tense this morning. There was also stone throwing along the Golden Highway near Evaton.

Police say 40 people — eight of them policemen — have been injured so far, but our correspondent says the figure could be much higher. Emergency bedding has been made available at the Sebokeng Hospital and some reports estimate the number of injured to be more than 200 people.

A spokesman of the Vaal Transport Service, said a "token bus service" had been maintained to the outskirts of the townships but there were few commuters. The Vereeniging municipality has made special arrangements at the local market hall to accomodate those municipal workers who arrived for work today.

Armoured police vehicles patrolled rubble-strewn streets this morning under an overcast sky. Gutted shops, beer halls, cars, and homes spoke of the violence that has erupted in the Vaal Triangle — sparked, apparently, by rental increases and continued grievances over inferior black schooling.

Sporadic Violence Continues

MB041132 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1128 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Sept 4, SAPA — Sporadic stone throwing and more looting took place today in the troubled Vaal Triangle townships as the death toll in yesterday's bloody violence rose to 26. Police today discovered 12 more bodies in the riot-torn areas after South Africa's bloodiest day since the 1976 riots. Four people were found strangled to death early this morning behind a plundered garage in Sharpeville while another man was found stabbed near the home of the township's deputy mayor, Mr Sam Dlamini, who was murdered yesterday. An unidentified man was found burned to death in a bottle store.

Other members of the Town Council are believed to have gone into hiding, but this could not be confirmed today. The chairman of the Lekoa Town Council, Mr Esau Mahlatsi, who was reported dead this morning, has been found alive. Police believed he was dead in the confusion of the unrest.

Police confirmed that a total of 38 civilians and eight policemen had been injured. Thirty-five people have been arrested for public violence and housebreaking. The unrest spread to Welkom today where police used teargas to disperse groups of youths in Thabong Township.

New Constitution in Effect, Implemented by 18 Sep

MB030604 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The new South African Constitution came into effect at midnight last night. Initial steps in the implementation of the Constitution as it affects the state presidency and the structure of parliament will be taken in the next 3 weeks. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting, which will be attended by the deputy ministers, is to be held in Cape Town at 0900 this morning. At the meeting, the acting state president will be chosen, and after that he will be sworn into office by the chief justice, Mr Justice Rabie.

The state president will be elected on Wednesday by the electoral college, whose members will be nominated tomorrow by the three houses of parliament — the House of Assembly, the House of Representatives, and the House of Delegates. Our political correspondent reports that the apparent choice will be the former prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, who is the candidate of the National Party, which will have a majority in the electoral college. The 88-member electoral college will comprise members nominated by the majority parties in the three houses. The House of Assembly will nominate 50 members, the House of Representatives 25, and the House of Delegates 13.

Our political correspondent says it is uncertain at this stage whether members of the electoral college from houses other than the House of Assembly will nominate candidates for the state presidency.

The new state president will take the oath of office in the Groot Kerk [Great Church] in Cape Town on Friday 14 September. Leave will be taken of the out-going state president, Mr Marais Viljoen, and the vice president, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, at the Cape Town civic center this evening. The seventh parliament will also be prorogued today. Tomorrow the directly elected members of the House of Assembly, of the House of Representatives, and of the Hosue of Delegates will meet for the swearing-in to office of all members, in addition to the nomination of the members of the electoral college, and the appointments of the acting chairmen of the three houses.

Whites will meet in the House of Assembly, Coloreds in the former Senate chamber, and Indians in the auditorium in the Hendrik Verwoed Building. As soon as possible after taking the oath of office, the state president will announce his cabinet and the three ministerial councils. On 17th, he will appoint the members of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates whom he has nominated. They will be sworn into office together with indirectly elected members of the two houses on the same day. The electoral college will also meet that day to choose the speaker of parliament. The following day, 18 September, the new state president will open the first session of the eighth parliament. He will do so at the first joint sitting of the three houses of parliament.

Botha Named Acting State President

MB031115 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] In Cape Town, the Cabinet has appointed the former prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, as acting state president. Mr Botha, who stepped down as prime minister at midnight when the new Constitution took effect, was later sworn in by the chief justice, Mr Justice Rabie. An electoral college consisting of the House of Assembly, the House of Representatives, and the House of Delegates is to meet on Wednesday to elect a new state president. Our political staff reports that Mr Botha's election as the first state president under the new constitution is a mere formality. He will be sworn in on 14 September.

Embassy Admits Netherlands Government Aids ANC

MB031637 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A senior diplomat at the Netherlands Embassy in South Africa has admitted that the Netherlands Government is giving material aid to the banned ANC. The official, who is second in charge at the embassy, Mr (Hendrick Bentink), was reacting in Cape Town to a controversial document of the Netherlands Parliament which had been uncovered in South Africa. The document has led to allegations that the Netherlands is interfering in the domestic affairs of South Africa and that it supports the ANC.

He told our political staff that the document had not been intended to constitute interference in the domestic affairs of South Africa. He said it had been intended mainly to strengthen cultural ties between the Netherlands and South Africa. Mr (Bentink) said that aid for the ANC was largely humanitarian in nature and took the form of food, medicine, and clothing. In his opinion, it was unlikely that such aid could be used against South Africa in any military sense. He expressed the hope that the document would be approved by the Netherlands parliament later this year.

Ceremony Marks KaNgwane Self-Government Status

MB311202 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, says that with the establishment of stable government in

KaNgwane and the removal of uncertainty about the country's future, steps should now be taken to stimulate industrialists' interest in the country.

Dr Koornhof was speaking at the ceremonial granting of self-government to KaNgwane at KaNyamazane. The country, he said, had considerable room for expansion in the industrial sphere and the new government could be an important factor in attracting industrialists.

Dr Koornhof urged the Government of KaNgwane to strengthen its cultural ties with Swaziland and to concentrate on forming friendly links with Swazis wherever they might be living. He said that there had already been significant progress in KaNgwane in the agricultural sector, in the exploitation of natural resources, in the provision and training of a disciplined workers' corps, and in general economic development. The South African Government would offer its full cooperation in promoting KaNgwane's growth and constitutional development.

The chief minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said during the ceremony that the country would never accept independence from South Africa and that he would enter into whatever alliances he deemed necessary. The people of KaNgwane, he said, were not communists or agitators. Mr Mabuza called on the South African Government to draw up a declaration of intent at, what he termed, this late stage to achieve real and significant constitutional reform.

Referring to Swaziland, he said that his government regarded the apparent hostility between the country and KaNgwane as unfortunate. KaNgwane respected the sovereignty of Swaziland and was prepared to promote traditional and cultural ties. The Swaziland Government, however, acknowledged KaNgwane's right to self-determination. [as heard]

SWAZILAND

Prince Sozisa Suspended as Authorized Person

MB010800 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English
1 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The prince of Gundvwini, Prince Sozisa, has been suspended from office as Authorised Person of Swaziland. The letter of suspension from the Liqoqo office was served on the prince by policemen on Tuesday, about 4:00pm, according to our source. Prince Sozisa was suspended pending the outcome of certain discussions which are being held at high level.

The nature of the discussions are not immediately clear. Prince Soziso has also been restricted from moving around Lobamba and Phondo. It is understood that the prime minister, the commissioner of police and the regional administrator in Manzini have been given copies of the letter. Earlier this year the authorities withdrew Prince Sozisa's official escort cars and guards.

Sozisa Suspended for Attempting 'Overthrow'

MB010838 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The Swazi deputy head of state, Prince Sozisa Dlamini, has been suspended from his post by the ruling supreme council of state, Liqoqo, for trying to oust constituted authority. The Liqoqo has released a letter it sent to Prince Sozisa in which it accused him of trying to overthrow the government last June by issuing instructions to the Armed Forces. It did not elaborate.

The council said Prince Sozisa, a strong traditionalist, had also signed a letter saying that the queen regent had been wrongly appointed, and he had tried several times to wrest the powers of signature from her.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Asks U.S. To Drop Cuban-Namibia Linkage

MB311227 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has again called on Western countries to make Washington (?drop) the linkage of the presence of Cuban troops to Namibia's independence. He reiterated this call when receiving a two-man parliamentary delegation from the Christian Democratic Union of West Germany at State House last evening.

Dr Kaunda noted that pressure could be brought to bear on South Africa to accept the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 if the Reagan administration dropped the linkage. He recalled that the linkage was first mooted by the Reagan administration and was merely adopted by South Africa to perpetuate her rule over Namibia. The president observed that the linkage, which he described as totally illogical, is responsible for the continuation of the avoidable loss of life in Namibia. He emphasized that Namibia's freedom should not be held hostage by tensions in relations between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

He also denounced the recent Colored and Indian elections [words indistinct] as insignificant [words indistinct] in apartheid continue. Dr Kaunda urged the West to influence South Africa to change its policies in order to avert a disaster, saying that Southern Africa is [words indistinct]. The president pointed out that it is inconsistent for Washington to apply economic sanctions to Poland on grounds of violation of human rights while refusing to apply the same to South Africa.

Dr Kaunda welcomed contacts between East and West Germany, adding that the two states should not be kept divided against their will just because of what Hitler did many years ago. The leader of the West German delegation, Professor (Carl Heinz Hommure), praised Dr Kaunda's [word indistinct] for peace in Southern Africa. Professor (Hommure), whose delegation is on a Southern African fact-finding tour, said that his party regarded racial discrimination as unacceptable.

Minister Warns of SWAPO Links With East

MB311931 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Prof Lameck Goma, said in Lusaka today that the continued delay in granting Namibian independence through fears by South Africa and the United States that independent Namibia would be a communist state was only helping to consolidate these fears. Professor Goma said what South Africa, the United States, and its Western allies were missing was that their continued failure to grant Namibia independence meant that SWAPO would continue to consolidate its links with the communists that they now fear would come [as heard].

He said the links would be strengthened because SWAPO, which is currently fighting for the liberation of Namibia, will continue to increase its links with the East, as it cannot obtain any weapons from the West.

Kaunda Leaves for Visit to Tanzania, Ethiopia

MB031244 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda this morning left for a 5-day official visit to Arusha, Tanzania, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The president is accompanied by Central Committee members Bob Litana and Daniel Lisulo and is expected to attend a 2-day Socialist International conference in Arusha. Dr Kaunda will fly to Addis Ababa, where he is expected to attend a 3-day launching of the new Socialist party in Ethiopia.

He was seen off at Lusaka International Airport by Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu, members of the Central Committee, ministers, and other senior officials in the party and its government.

Mulemba Returns Home From Romania, London

MB030625 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Party secretary general, Humphrey Mulemba, arrived today after representing Zambia at the celebrations to mark Romania's 40th anniversary of the revolution in Bucharest. Mr Mulemba, who had a brief stopover in London en route to Zambia, arrived this morning aboard the gleaming new Zambia Airways DC-10. He was met at the airport by Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia; State Secretary for Defense and Security Gray Zulu; and several other top party and cabinet leaders.

While in Britain, the party chief toured the Massey Ferguson tractor plant in Coventry, where he was informed that the company planned to spend about 1 million kwacha to recondition all tractors in Zambia. The project is to be financed by the British Overseas Development Agency.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Leaves for Tanzania, Ethiopia

MB031830 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left Harare this afternoon for Arusha, Tanzania, to attend the conference of the Socialist International and the frontline heads of state and government. The 2-day conference, which begins tomorrow, is expected to center on the political and economic situation in Southern Africa with particular emphasis on the destabilization activities of the Pretoria regime.

From Arusha the prime minister and his delegation will proceed to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where Comrade Mugabe will represent Zimbabwe at ceremonries to mark the formal launching of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. The prime minister is accompanied by the minister of state responsible for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, and will be joined in Arusha by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende.